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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

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Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A Fruitful Source of Disease and Decay.

There is no more potent factor for all the ills that flesh is heir to than constipation. It is the bane of most people's lives. It stands sponsor for a legion of physical ills needlessly differentiated by physicians. The origin of many diseases with sonorous names is in the imprisoned poisons of effete matter taken up by circulation. Constipation is criminal; it is suicidal. Cathartics only augment the horrors of the situation. The body, while such a condition exists, is simply an inert mass of polluted tissues, and the mind fails to illumine and permeate its befogged atmosphere, because it is restorative. The will is paralyzed, the faculties dimmed, and the negative conditions of foreboding, despondency, gloom and melancholia erase the actual existing but obscured power of love, cheerfulness, hope, courage and ability.

Constipation is caused by inattention to hygienic laws of living, tight clothing, gross feeding, lack of sufficient water drinking, improper diet, insufficient exercise, overdosing, etc. The thing to do is to stop eating. Fast until there has been a complete removal of waste residual matter. Every particle of food taken into the system in its congested state disregards Nature's protests. Every hour that the unexcreted waste matter remains in the body it carries disease, decay and death in its hideous circuit. The peristaltic action of the bowels should be incited by gentle massage, either by hand or roller. Begin at the right side of the abdomen, work up and across the region of the transverse colon and so on the left side. Abdominal exercises, or a walk which causes the viscera to move about gently, is recommended.—New York "Ledger."

Laughter and Long Life.

It may be that some enthusiastic and laborious German statistician has already accumulated figures bearing upon the question of length of life and its relation to the enjoyment thereof; if so, we are unacquainted with his results, and yet have a very decided notion that people who enjoy life, cheerful people, are also those to whom longest life is given. Commonplace though this sounds, there is no truth more commonly ignored in actual every-day existence. "Oh, yes, of course, worry shortens life, and the contented people live to be old," we are all ready to say, and yet how many people recognize the duty of cheerfulness? Most persons will declare that if a man is not naturally cheerful he cannot make himself so. Yet this is far from being the case, and there is many a man who is at present a weary burden to his relatives, miserable through the carking care of some bodily ailment, perhaps, or some worldly misfortune, who, if he had grown up into the idea that to be cheerful under all circumstances was one of the first duties of life, might still see a pleasant enough world around him. Thackeray truly remarked that the world is for each of us much as we show ourselves to the world. If we face it with a cheery acceptance we find the world

fairly full of cheerful people glad to see us. If we snarl at it and abuse it, we may be sure of abuse in return. The discontented worries of a morose person may very likely shorten his days, and the general justice of nature's arrangement provides that his early departure should entail no long regrets. On the other hand, a man who can laugh keeps his health, and his friends are glad to keep him. To the perfectly healthy laughter comes often. Too commonly, though, as childhood is left behind, the habit fails, and a half-smile is the best that visits the thought-lined mouth of a modern man or woman. People become more and more burdened with the accumulations of knowledge and with the

weighting responsibilities of life, but they should still spare time to laugh. Let them never forget, moreover, and let it be a medical man's practice to remind them that "a smile sits ever serene upon the face of Wisdom."—London Lancet.

Rules for Children's Food.

1. Animal food once a day and in small quantities, if the teeth can masticate, is necessary to a rapidly growing child.
2. Avoid a too nourishing diet in a violently tempered child.
3. Avoid seasoned dishes and salt meats, pastry, uncooked vegetables, unripe food, wine and rich cake.
4. Never tempt the appetite when disinclined.

5. Insist on thorough chewing; a child who eats too fast eats too much.

6. Vary the food from day to day, but avoid variety at one meal.

7. Take care that the child's food is well cooked.

8. Wine, beer and confections should never be given.

9. Give no food between meals; the stomach requires rest, like any other organ of the body.

10. Remember that overfeeding and the use of improper food kill more children than any other disease of the body.

11. Give no laudanum, no paregoric, no teas.

12. Remember that the summer complaint comes chiefly from overfeeding and the use of improper food, but never from teething.

13. When children vomit and purge, give them nothing to eat for four or five hours.

14. Do not bring a child under three years of age to your table to eat.—Motherhood.

Rheumatism.—A young girl suffering from grippe angina was subsequently attacked by acute articular rheumatism. She had been temporarily relieved by salicylate of sodium and then her condition became stationary. At this time the administration of lemon juice was begun. In eight days there was marked improvement. At the end of fifteen days the patient was entirely cured. Another case was treated with salicylates for three weeks without much success but as soon as the lemon juice was begun the results were the same as in the first case. In fifteen days there was complete cure.

The ordinary farmer and small raiser of poultry in town will do better with one variety than with half a dozen or more.

Farmers, talk your business over with your boys and make your plans with their co-operation if you wish them to remain with you on the farm.

There is a great difference in the way different people milk. Some squeeze the teats so roughly and pull downward so hard that the cow kicks because she is hurt. Avoid hurting your cow and she will not kick you.

Commission merchants say that on an average there is a difference of 4 cents a dozen between soiled eggs and those that are sent to market bright and clean, and it is not necessary that all the eggs of a shipment shall be soiled in order to make the consignment rank as such.

The census bureau announces that there are in the United States 2,195 establishments devoted to the canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables, fish and oysters, representing a capital of \$48,497,978. The value of products reported in 1900 was \$321,592,196.

Pains should be taken to extract the last drop if possible at every milking. Not only should this be done because the milk last drawn is the richest, but that the cows may be made to maintain their flow much longer when pains are taken at each milking.

Dr. Dosem—"My boy, don't you know that cigarettes paralyze the lungs?" Boy—"Oh, I dunno. You orter hear me holler when dad catches me smokin' 'em."—Credit Lost.

If little labor, little are our gains; Man's fortunes are according to his pains. —Herrick.



DAVID BELL'S PEAR ORCHARD.

We give in this issue of Green's Fruit Grower a photographic view of a small portion of one of the most successful pear orchards in Western New York, owned by David Bell, situated about a mile south of our office on the same street. Mr. Bell has for many years succeeded in growing the finest quality of pears and has made pear growing remarkably successful and profitable. He tells us that he seldom fails to secure a good crop of fruit from his pear orchard. During one season perhaps one variety may be less productive than usual or may fail entirely, but since the other varieties yield abundantly, he is almost certain to reap about an average reward from his pear orchard for a long term of years. This year his Seckels will not bear any fruit, but the Bartlett, Anjou, Lawrence and Bosc, also other varieties give promise of the largest crop he has ever grown. I never saw pear trees more completely filled with blossoms than are his this season. I took several photographs while in blossom, though a little late to get the best effects of the blossoms. It is difficult to show up his orchard, since it is on level ground and you cannot give an extended view of it. About May 11th and 12th this locality was visited by two very severe frosts which did much injury to strawberry plants, peaches and other fruits both large and small, but these frosts do not seem to have injured this pear orchard. David Bell's old pear orchard which is in sod was never plowed or cultivated but

The Barefoot Boy.

Blessings on thee, little man—
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan,
With thy turned-up pantaloons
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip redder still,
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine in thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy—
I was once a barefoot boy!
Prince thou art—the grown-up man
Only is republican.
Let the million-dollar ride!
Barefoot trudging at his side;
Thou hast more than he can buy
In the reach of ear and eye—
Outward sunshine, inward joy,
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Some Farm Notes.

The Twentieth Century Farmer gives the following:

It never pays to rush out to farm work right away after eating dinner. Take a few moments to rest. More can be done in this way before night and with less fatigue.

It is well for a farmer to keep up his muscle, but not with the milking stool applied to the trembling cow's back. This method costs more than practice in a gymnasium.

Let the air into the soil by cultivation. Everything that has life must have oxygen. Most of that used by plants is taken in through their leaves, still the roots require some.

Buying a cow is like courting a girl. It is well to know the pedigree and record of her mother. A cow with a poor milk record cannot produce a heifer calf that will prove a profitable milker.

Machinery on the farm even when well taken care of will wear out. Mower wheels will last long after the other parts of the machine are worn out. We have seen some first-class farm trucks made with the wheels of old mowers.

Don't encourage your young horses to run away by leaving them in the field without tying. The plan may work well a long time. Some day they will be scared, then the damage is done, the loss of life or limb will wipe out all the time saved.

A mash composed of two quarts of oats, one quart of bran and a half pint of flaxseed makes a very good stimulant for young horses. Put the oats in the bucket first, over which place the flaxseed, pour boiling water over this and then put in the bran. Cover and let stand for four or five hours before feeding.

The commonplace husband places a wife at the head of his household. She is the mother of his children and then he gives no further thought to the sentiment of their relations.

Not so with woman. Young or old, love fills her thoughts. Even as a girl she builds up the ideal of the one she is to love when she reaches womanhood. Then why should she not go out and seek her ideal? Why should she not when she finds the man of her heart tell him of it? Nothing but custom prevents, a custom that should have died when women began to think and act for themselves.

When woman loves, and loves deeply and truly, it does not end with the marriage vow. She thinks and dreams of the man of her heart by day and by night. When a wife she counts the hours that he is away from her, and awaits with longing his return.

Everything that she can think of to please him and make him care more for her she does. She makes their home as charming and lovely as herself, that he may be happy there and will want to return to it when the labors of the day are done.—Journal.

Beryle—A good deal is thought of her singing.

Sibyl—It's merciful they don't put their thoughts into words.—Baltimore Herald.

Thanksgiving Prune is the most remarkable of all prunes or plums.

Keeps for months like an apple.

In condition for a dessert at dinner as fresh fruit on Thanksgiving Day and later, ripening on the trees October 1st.

Recognized as the most valuable new fruit of the age.

You have only to test it to be convinced that it is the greatest market prune, as well as the best for home use, since it can be marketed when picked, or weeks or months later as you may elect.

The acme of high quality, great productiveness, vigorous growth, and large size.

POULTRY NOTES

Cleanliness is an enemy of disease. Keep the water-vessels in the shade. Filthy drinking vessels introduce disease.

Better have the poultry hungry than overfed.

It wouldn't be a bad idea to clean that feed-trough.

Fowls soon become accustomed to regular hours of feeding.

If you are feeding green cut bone in summer, be sure that the meat is not tainted.

The garden affords green stuff that is needed and will be relished by the shut-in fowls.

The poultry keeper who does not provide suitable shade for his fowls ought to be obliged to spend a day in their yards when the thermometer registers from 95 degrees to 100 degrees in the shade.—Farm Journal.

Thinning out surplus branches of fruit trees is not more important than thinning out poultry. Trees bear better and the fruit sells better and at a higher price when trees have been properly pruned. Fowls should be culled out and sold. Those that are left grow better, are less apt to contract disease, and will sell at a higher price than if the whole flock had been left to grow up together.

Evidently a Poultry-Raiser's Son.—A Rockland teacher described the landing of the Pilgrims, and as he wanted specifications asked the pupils to draw from imagination a picture of the Plymouth Rock. One little fellow immediately inquired: "Hen or rooster?"—Baltimore Sun.

The hen understands very well why she must go seeking cool, shady places wherein to make her nest and lay her eggs these hot days, says Twentieth Century Farmer. She knows if she would bring out a respectable brood as numbers—one worth the scratching for, she must find a cool spot and one close to the earth. It is an aggravating hunt one has down fence rows and through brush for these nests. But we can save ourselves some trouble in this line in forestalling biddy by making a nest for her under the currant bushes, behind some boards propped above a grassy space beside the fence or under a clump of tansy. Anywhere just so that it is close to the earth and where she, in her first hunt for a nest which always begins at home, can see it. Be sure to make more than one, that she may have a choice, and don't forget the nest egg. The large breeds of chickens are not so fond of hiding nests in hot weather as are some of the smaller breeds.

It is claimed that almost thirty years ago now, Pasteur conducted some experiments in chicken cholera. He found that the chicken could not be infected with the cholera merely by associating with and getting the breath of the cholera-infected fowls.

Timely Poultry Tips.

Plenty of shade now. Bushes and trees make it. Such places are cooler than shed shade, where lack of free circulation of air makes it very warm.

Every day or two spade up some ground in a shady spot for the flock to dust in.

Keep the drinking vessels clean. Wash them out every evening and scald them out at least once a week. Replenish the water supply several times a day. Don't pour fresh water into the vessels, but throw out all the stale water and renew entirely with the fresh.

Look after the frail or puny chicks. Don't let them run with the others. If you will persist in keeping them, give them a chance by themselves where they cannot be trampled or crowded by robust, frisky growing youngsters.

Many of the vegetable wastes from the table are just the thing for little chicks. Mince them up fine and note how the chirpers enjoy them.

The broods that hatch out in June, if well cared for, will produce pullets that will lay in early spring or late winter, when the egg product is bringing good prices. In fact, good care results in making July broods profitable.

Don't lose your enthusiasm and lessen your strictly business methods as the mercury runs up. Eternal vigilance when the thermometer registers above the 90 degree mark is more necessary than at any other time in the poultry yard. The flock "suffers" with unusual hot weather, and every effort possible should be observed that will make them more comfortable.

Remember that dampness in coops causes the usual troubles as well in hot weather as at any other season.

Don't sell eggs for incubator purposes and guarantee them to hatch any certain per cent. You never know how the machine is going to run or how improperly it is going to be managed.

The poultryman who does not take interest enough to keep things neat and tidy never gets but a few rounds up the ladder of success.

This is the season when the lazy man who adopted poultry raising as an occupation suitable to his ideas, finds out he's got another guess.

If the henhouse windows are shaded in some way so as to keep the sun out of the house during hot days it will make a material difference in the night temperature.

When Poultry Pays Farmers.

Upon large farms, where large numbers of live stock are raised, there is great demand for the farmer's time and attention, and the poultry yard is something that must not be neglected if any profit is to be derived from the business. This, we think, is the reason we seldom see large, extensive farmers and stock raisers engaged in the poultry business, except upon a small scale for family use.

For small farmers whose income is not sufficient to meet the demand the poultry business is especially adapted. It requires but little capital to begin with and brings in quick returns. In this way the wives and daughters can earn quite a sum of money, with which they can supply themselves and the home with necessities and many comforts which heretofore may have been considered luxuries.

Boys and girls can embark in the business and earn money to help educate themselves and at the same time be acquiring good business training. It requires close attention to details, stick-to-itiveness and industry, which are good training for any business. When one acquires sufficient ability to properly manage a large poultry plant he has good business training for managing almost any branch of stock raising.

The incubator will do much to increase the poultry business. With it large numbers of chicks can be hatched and raised. This will make it possible to dispose of the old hens each year, as a new supply can be raised every spring. Also large numbers of broilers can be raised early in the season, when they command high prices.

Producing eggs and broilers offers a good opportunity for those with time and attention to devote to the work, and is much better business for the farmer's children than peddling small articles for sale, which has become so popular the last few years.—Rural, in Indiana Farmer.

It is estimated that only about 25 per cent. of the men who engage in business succeed. The number may be made still less. I ask what is the cause of these failures? Is it on account of the sharp competition they have to contend with, or is it because the country is overstocked with business men? Possibly this may have something to do with it, yet not altogether. A man to succeed in any business enterprise must be born with a love for the profession that he or she follows. It was said of Patrick Henry that he was not aware that he was anything more than a common fiddler until he was 21 years old. Two country churches near each other have been supplied with pastors for more than twenty years at a cost of nearly \$30,000, and to-day there is not the spiritual or financial interest there was twenty years ago. Many will exclaim, what a waste of money! How much good might have been accomplished with this money had it been used for the conversion of the heathen or to alleviate the suffering of the poor. Why was it the preachers speaking in these pulpits did not succeed? I may not be able to answer the question to your satisfaction, but my opinion is, that many of them were deficient in two essential qualifications: First a positive call from God for this work, and the baptism of the Holy Spirit. With these preparations success is sure—"Ye shall be fishers of men." Now these men might have been successful if they had chosen some other profession. Many of them would undoubtedly, have been a blessing to their neighbors had they chosen farming, fruit-growing, or mechanics for their business, and instead of being a burden for the churches might have made a success and been very useful.—William Lewis.

Twenty years ago neither Kansas nor Missouri produced anything in the way of fruit, yet to-day each of these states produces more apples than any other state in the Union.

Indian Summer.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Lulu G. Barnes.

Silently the warming sunrays

Draw from forest leaves their jewels,

Leaving hues far more inketing,

With the golden days before them,

Filled with purple glows and hazes,

Rapidly the birds are lifting

With their mates into the Southland,

Sighing farewell notes at parting

With their neighbors left behind them.

Standing in the wheat's new growing

Clustered corn like Indian wigwams,

Where are spent the days in hunting

For the food Great Spirit gives him,

And the smoke from dead grass burning

Fills the valleys, hides the mountains,

Veils the beauties of the Autumn,

Dims the yellow rays of sunlight,

Drives the game in great profusion,

And the Indian for his cunning

From the chase returns with plenty,

And he gathers round the campfire

For a feast of juicy venison,

Recounts deeds of mighty valor.

Soon the cold blasts from the mountains

A sad dirge of Autumn chanting,

Wailing through the sobbing pinetrees,

Sweeping snow across the prairie,

Driving smoky billows onward

To the homelands of the white man,

And the brilliant trees encircling

With a glow of mist wreathed silver,

Whispering to the bright leaves falling

To make ready for the coming

Of the white robed guest behind them.

In Watermelon Time.

I've no pronounced objection to the apple or the peach;

I rather like a berry, either black or straw or blue,

There's a quality of flavor I am partial to in each;

I can eat a plum or cherry with no small enjoyment, too.

In its season I can tackle a nice orange or a fig;

There are times when pears and nectaries go promptly to the spot,

But there's no fruit of them all that suits yours truly like a big

And juicy watermelon when the weather's blazing hot.

—Chicago News.

Guard the Trees.

Recent estimates indicate that over one-half of all the fruit trees set out fail to come to bearing, says the New York Farmer. Many of them die from the shock of transplanting. Others die because they are set in unsuitable soil or in wrong exposure. Most of the lost trees may be said to die because, although the owner thought they were worth setting out, he does not think they are worth protecting. The prevailing idea seems to be that, when once it has "caught" and put out leaves, a fruit tree needs no further care. This idea means failed orchards by the thousand, and failed trees by the million.

The farm orchard, or vineyard, or small fruitery generally has a strenuous time during the first, second and third years. The plowman and his horses seem to have a grudge against the trees, vines and bushes. The cattle and the swine and the sheep take an occasional kick at them.

All this means a waste of the money and work put upon the trees, as well as the waste of the income that might be made upon the land occupied by the murdered orchard or vineyard. No farmer or orchardist or vineyardist can afford this sort of wanton wastage.

Protect your young apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry and raspberry trees, your currant and raspberry and gooseberry bushes, and your grapevines. Simple and inexpensive defenses, made of wire or boards, will save the trees and vines.

It would seem that it is a foolish waste of cash and work to start an orchard or vineyard and let in live stock to nibble it, to trample it, to root it out, and to turn it into a waste. We all have seen this waste in countless cases, and we have wondered why it is possible for farmers to conduct their business in so ruinous a manner.

Rainbows never surrender, but always go down with their colors flying.

No, Cordelia, women who gamble are not the only tiger lilies in the bouquet.

Art may be long, but it isn't always long enough to make both ends meet.

A New Jersey artist painted a portrait so natural that a mosquito bored holes in it.

If your garden seeds fail to come up it is not the fault of your neighbors' chickens.

A billboard may help to swell the actor's head, but a board bill is quite another story.

Some people are born poor, some achieve poverty and some thrust poverty upon other people.

When his wife informs him that dinner is ready, even a lazy man manages to get a move on himself.

It isn't a man's worth but rather what he is worth that interests the fair female who has an ingrowing desire to change her name.—Chicago News.

Landlady—What portion of the chicken would you like, Mr. Newcomer?

Mr. Newcomer—Oh, half of it will be ample, thank you.—Chicago News.



Trix's Flirtation.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Sadie Williams Fenton.

"It is of no use, Trix, to argue any longer on the disgusting subject of flirtations. I will never marry a flirt." This, in a firm tone from Donald Howard, Miss Tresmond's slave, as the world or society called him, brought blushed to Trix's cheek.

"Indeed?" she interrogated mildly. "Yes, indeed, it is better to have an understanding now than after we are married," retorted Donald.

"Having just said you will never marry a flirt, nothing remains for me to do, but sue you for breach of promise."

"Sue, if you wish," said Donald sharply. "You know the saying, 'Sue a beggar and get a—'"

"Oh, I won't have to sue you, Donald Howard, to get that," interposed Trix. "Oh see there!" said she in a tone of alarm.

"See where! what is it?" asked Donald forgetting his anger in the old habit of protecting the girl of his choice, whose pretty but coquettish ways alarmed him to the extent of jealous guardianship over her.

"Why on your collar, of course, I honestly believe it is just what I was going to sue you for; now I will be saved the trouble. Hold still, do, it is crawling up your neck into your hair. There is only one way to get it now," said Trix toyed with the pretty dark ringlets on Donald's head, to his delight, "and that is to clip off the curl in which he may be hiding." And before Donald could surmise her intention she had taken her embroidery scissors from her work-basket and had clipped a wavy lock from his head, in which was a little lame fly. When he found she was in earnest he threw up his hand to prevent her executing the threat, and in doing so struck the scissors in such a way as to force the points into Trix's arm, causing the blood to spurt on his face and collar.

When Trix saw the blood she reeled and would have fallen but for the protecting arms of the man she really loved. As she lay pale and motionless against his manly form, a thought of the future without this playful creature with her roguish ways, flashed through his mind.

Instantaneous mental telepathy must have produced kindred vibrations, for nestling there in Donald's arms her one thought was, what would life be without him? Thinking to try his love she kept perfectly quiet and did not open her eyes although she had now recovered from the effects of the little scissors stab.

"Oh, my darling, have I killed you? Speak to me pet, and say you forgive me for being so foolishly exacting," implored Donald. Laying her on the divan, Donald in his alarm and anxiety began pouring water from the service near by on the plump little arm which was now slightly swollen. And what did Trix do but slap him right on the cheek and say:

"And now I shall bring a second suit, a suit for damages. Just see how you have spoiled my robe, and I was dressed for the party to-night and was just killing time with my embroidery."

"And so was I all dressed for the party, but my hitherto immaculate attire now resembles a butcher's apron. Say Trix, suppose we don't go to the party. I would much rather remain here than walk home, dress again, and go there. I ought to be compelled to walk five miles this very night for hurting that poor little arm."

"It isn't a poor little arm," snapped Trix, "and it doesn't hurt a little bit, so you may just stop petting me for that is next to flirting. And if you're not going to marry me, or be married to me rather, you've no right to pet me."

"All right little girl, if I may not pet my promised own I believe I will go to the party. Wonder if I could make myself do without going home to dress again. The reporter can make it read like this, 'Mr. Donald Howard was immaculately attired and wore as his only jewel, a drop of blood from his sweet-heart's arm!'"

"Which account would do, were it only one drop, but it would of necessity read like this, 'Mr. Donald Howard had just returned from a prize fight and wore evidences of defeat.' Really, Donald, I know you are innocent of your real appearance."

Glancing into the mirror, Donald exclaimed, "Trix Tresmond, what will you do next? Now I will have to part my hair in the middle and you will not like that." She had clipped off a heavy "kiss curl" which had nestled so becomingly on his forehead and the absence of which gave him the appearance of a horned lamb.

"Yes, do go, as I must remain, since you have ruined the dress which I had made for the occasion. You know Don, a poor orphan doesn't have dresses galore to fall back on. And won't you be happy when your rival Malcolm Ford sings out, 'Who's your barber, Don?' Good-bye, Mr. Howard, (picking up the handsome dark curl and hurriedly placing it in her bosom, thinking Don had not seen her) you are late now, and Miss Hollis will never forgive that."

"Oh, hang Miss Hollis! I'll not plead for forgiveness, little sweetheart, if you will forgive my past jealousy and let me remain here. And you shall have another dress, pet, and all the dresses you crave if you will only name our wedding day, for, little one, I'm not the beggar I pretended to be; I was going to be sure of your love. And flirt till you tire of it too, Trix, if you will be happier. When shall it be, darling?"

"To-morrow, Donald, for I saw a love of a dress to-day which will counteract the hateful effects of your jealousy."

"Now Trix, dear, let that jealousy be a thing of the past."

"Beatrix please, Mr. Howard, for Trix was the flirt, Mrs. Howard after to-morrow, on short notice. No cards."

"Oh, my little love, and may it really be? I thought you were still joking. Are you quite sure you love me, Trix?"

"Well, Mr. Howard, I think you are a little late with that question. I will have to acknowledge you are free from conceit, for it is the first time you have seemed to care for my opinion of you. You just put in full time giving your opinion of me. Trix, the flirt, you know. Oh, beg pardon, a subject of the past; but I just wanted you to know that even a flirt would not want to spend her whole life with a man whom she does not love. Now won't that do, Don?" she said roguishly, putting up her little hands to hide the handsome bare forehead from which she now regretted the absence of the severed lock of hair.

"Enough," said Donald, taking the lovely form in his arms and passionately kissing the upturned face, "to-morrow it shall be."

Asparagus.

The depth to put in the plants depends on whether you grow for home use or market and on the character of your soil, says the Farmers' Review. On ordinary garden soil three or four inches is best, covering only an inch or two first, leveling the soil in after cultivation. There are several ways of manuring asparagus beds, but for home use I would manure with barn manure in November, after cutting the tops off close to the ground and removing and burning them. This mulching should be light while plants are small, but when they get large and strong three or four inches of manure will not hurt them. An asparagus bed may be cut for use the third year after setting plants, and should remain in good condition for twenty-five years, especially if plants are set a good distance apart. I will only add that the plants should be set only on well drained soil, wet ground where water stands in winter, or any time, not being suitable. From 500 to 1,500 plants can be raised from ten cents worth of seed.—Frank Aikin.

O life with the sad, seared face,
I weary of seeing thee,
And thy draggled cloak, and thy hobbling pace,
And thy too-forced pleasantry."

The flavorings of fruits, although of little nutritive value, are stimulants to the appetite and aids to digestion. The juice of fresh-cut fruit is perfectly free from microbes, is as sterile as freshly clean-drawn milk, and the fruit acids tend to inhibit the power of those disease-producing bacteria which flourish in neutral or alkaline media. The marked anti-scorbutic properties of fresh fruits due to the vegetable acids and their salts in the juice are of great importance. For the most part these acids are combined with potash, and hence a free diet of fruit preserves a healthy alkaline condition of the blood.

"He tries to tell yer life's a blank,
A disgustin', dreary dezit.
But it ain't so much w'at he sez as it is
The nasty way he sezit."

Love better what is best,
Even here below, but more in heaven above.

—Wordsworth.

Better Than a Savings Bank.

company has already developed many acres, demonstrating that the cultivated tree grows as fast as the wild tree and yields the same regular crop at maturity.

The engineers who surveyed the property in Chiapas report that "the large, thrifty rubber trees here growing wild are sufficient evidence of the adaptability of the soil and climate for this product." And that "in all Mexico there is not a better piece of land for the purpose." To develop this land, to make it a rubber orchard of the first class, the company is selling shares in the plantation each representing an undivided interest in one acre of land. Any one can own such shares, or acres, by paying small monthly instalments. The hundreds of investors in twenty states—persons who thus lay aside from \$4 to \$40 a month—agree that this is really a financial transaction "better than a savings bank." For the company's offer is certainly incomparable, presenting to small investors the opportunity of a lifetime.

Each acre, as soon as it is sold, is cleared and planted with 600 rubber trees. Four hundred of these are "tapped to death" before maturity, leaving at the end of the development period 200 trees, the normal number per acre, for permanent yield. The advantage of this method is that by beginning the tapping thus early, dividends begin also in the same year. Supposing you buy only five shares, or acres. You pay \$20 a month for twelve months; then \$10 to \$25 a month for a limited period, until you have paid the full price of the shares in the present series, \$252 each. But during the period of these payments you will have received dividends amounting to \$210 per share. Hence the actual cost of your shares, or acres, is only \$42 each, and you own real estate then worth at least \$2,500. And from the maturity period onward, as long as you live, and much longer, your five acres, or shares, will yield you a yearly income of \$1,200. This is a most conservative estimate, based on government reports of the United States and Great Britain (the most reliable sources of information in the world), for 200 trees per acre, and figuring them as yielding each only two pounds of crude rubber, a total of 400 pounds at 60 cents net per pound.

Of course, if you buy 10 shares your income will be \$2,400 yearly. Or better still, 25 shares, will yield you \$6,000 a year.

This story is not meant to point the pathway to riches, but simply to indicate how any thrifty person may achieve a competence in less time and in greater amount than that which he could hope to attain by chaining himself to a savings bank. Remember, that the less money you have to invest, the greater the need to place it where it will work hard, and fast and permanently.

There are myriad reasons for stating that this proposition of the Mutual Rubber Production Company is incomparable: Unsold shares do not participate in dividends. Your shares will have a cash value. The company will loan you money on your shares if you wish. You are amply secured against loss or irregularity—for the officers place \$100,000 cash forfeit with the State Street Trust company, of Boston, as security to the shareholder. Every dollar paid in or earned at the plantation is handled by this strong Trust company, which holds even the title to the plantation. Your shares are nonforfeitable after two years and your interest is secure in case of death. Every shareholder, large or small, has one vote, no more; so that you cannot be frozen out. The company's faith in dividends is demonstrated in its offer to take them in lieu of cash.

Meantime, rubber is the most profitable tropical product. The trees bear longer than any other product, and require no cultivation or care after coming into bearing, and the product is non-perishable. A former Mexican ambassador to the United States, Matias Romero, says: "Neither cocoa, coffee nor sugar will give the same profit as rubber."

As for the man of small means, the earner of a salary, who thinks of taking advantage of this offer—such men are finding it daily more difficult to start in business or to so invest their savings as to bring an adequate percentage of profit. Only through co-operation can persons of moderate means compete in the commercial world with the mammoth combinations and private fortunes of to-day. Send to the Mutual Rubber Production Company, 93 Milk street, Boston, Mass., \$20 as the first monthly payment to secure five shares, \$40 for ten shares, \$100 for twenty-five shares (a payment of \$4 will secure one share). This opens the door for yourself, not to wealth, but to what is far better—a competency for future years, when you will not be able to earn it—all of which is "better than a savings bank."—Advt.

How To!

In the Spring the Bookshop windows show a most amazing lot of the "How To" books and essays telling How and How to Not; How to Know the Purple Pansy When You meet Him in the Wood; How to Tell the Poison Toadstool When He is or Isn't Good; How to Recognize a Sparrow, Fighting in the Garden Dirt; How to Pick Out Proper Patterns for a Woodland Walking Skirt; How to Shoot the Fearsome Panther, How to Lure the Lurksome Trout; How to Tame the Wildest Tiger; How to be a Huron Scout; How to Make a Lovely Garden With the Seeds from Washington; How to Plant Them When You Get Them; How to Get Your Hoeing Done; How to Market Watermelons; How to Sell Asparagus.

—New York Sun.

Come Out in the Open.

Those who are ignorant of the simplest processes of propagation can easily be induced to pay high prices for peach trees budded on yellow proof stocks, or for hardy trees on Canadian stocks; apple trees worked on whole roots, old oak prongs, etc., says W. I. Green of the Ohio Experiment Station. Claims regarding the resistant value of imported stocks and special processes of propagation so as to enable the trees sent out by "our firm only" to resist disease and insects, and to insure longevity, as well as early and abundant fruitfulness, have a wonderful fascination for the uninformed. Secrets of this kind seem to have a high market value, where they pass current, and we ask the question, what would be the effect if truthful claims could be made that "our firm" is sole proprietors of the knowledge of secret processes?

Such a condition of affairs would truly be lamentable. It is bad enough for a portion of the community to pay tribute to a humbug, but if the claims were founded upon fact the extortion would become unbearable.

Our duty as horticulturists is plain. We ought not only to show the inconsistency and absurdity of unfounded claims of those who would make capital out of pretended secrets, but we ought to stand firmly on the ground that horticultural secrets are not desirable. We ought to strive to show that a full and free interchange of ideas is the only true way to advance the art of horticulture, and that personal interests are the best served when the interests of all are enhanced.

Value of Knowledge.

Many people are satisfied to have just and only just enough knowledge to get along with. Not so with the late Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, one of the most scholarly men this nation has produced. He once said:

"I believe in superfluous knowledge. I have little faith in the thing called genius. I think any young man can attain success, and great success, by good hard, studious labor, not intermittent labor, but conscientious, constant effort. The men who have achieved success are the men who have worked, read, thought more than was absolutely necessary, who have not been content with knowledge sufficient for the present need, but who have sought additional knowledge and stored it away for the emergency reserve. It is the superfluous labor that equips a man for everything that counts most in life."

A Good Point in Strawberry Culture.

There is one point in strawberry culture, by the matted row system, that is rarely understood as it should be, and this is, in regard to not allowing the plants to set too thick in the row, says H. E. VanDeman in Rural New Yorker. A strawberry plant is a weed in a strawberry patch, where it is not needed. It is the first or earlier plants that set that produce the big berries, while the late plants make the little things that are a nuisance to the grower, the picker, the dealer and the consumer. The average strawberry grower is too apt to let the rows mat so closely that none of the plants can do its best, nor nearly what it should do. After the plants have passed about the 1st of August they probably will have set enough new ones to fill the rows 20 inches wide, or a little more; provided the runners have been trained lengthwise of the rows and placed so as evenly to fill the spaces properly allotted to them. About six inches apart is close enough for them. When they are thus set it is a mistake to let any more take root between them, as they are sure to do if not prevented. Instead of spending time in keeping the middle spaces between the rows clean of weeds and strawberry plants it is better to let these spaces alone for a month or two and give close attention to the centers or bearing spaces. With a fork hoe pull loose or dig up whatever tries to grow between the early plants, and drag the runners into the spaces between the rows. Sometimes it may be necessary to cut them off. This may need to be done more than once, in order to prevent the thick mat of plants in the rows that are to do the bearing. Those that are set in the middle spaces will do no harm, nor the weeds either, for the time being. When the cool weather of autumn comes on plow or cultivate the middles thoroughly, leaving the bearing spaces about 20 inches or two feet wide, and let the field go into winter quarters so, except that a light mulch the 1st of December may be applied.

Virtues of the Pineapple.

The partaking of a slice of pineapple after a meal is quite in accordance with physiological indications, since, though it may not be generally known, fresh pineapple juice contains a remarkably active digestive principle, similar to pepsin. This principle has been termed "bromelin," and so powerful is its action upon proteids that it will digest as much as 1,000 times its weight in a few hours. Its digestive activity varies in accordance with the kind of proteid to which it is subjected. Fibrin disappears entirely after a time. With the coagulated albumin of eggs the digestive process is slow, while with the albumen of meat its action seems first to produce a pulpy gelatinous mass, which, however, completely dissolves after a short time. When a slice of fresh pineapple is placed upon a raw beefsteak the surface of the steak becomes gradually gelatinous owing to the digestive action of the enzyme of the juice.

The activity of this peculiar digestive agent is destroyed in the cooked pineapple, but unless the pineapple is preserved by heat there is no reason why the tinned fruit should not retain the digestive power.

Georgia the Peach State.

The peach season in New York will for the first time this year reveal Georgia as the chief peach producing state, says New York "Sun." Ten years ago the four chief peach producing states were Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Georgia, in the order named, the number of fruit trees in each being as follows:

Maryland	6,100,000
Delaware	4,500,000
New Jersey	4,400,000
Georgia	2,789,000

Since then Georgia has largely increased its number of peach bearing trees, while in the other states there has been a decrease, the figures reported in 1901 being as follows:

Georgia	7,660,000
Maryland	4,015,000
New Jersey	2,700,000
Delaware	2,400,000

"These two terms, education and life, have been developing through ages, as civilization has advanced. The word education can be used in two senses, the education which comes through living and the education which takes place in the school. It has been the great problem to learn how the education of the schools and the education of life may be brought together."

The success of the greater part of things depends upon knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu.

Square up to the world, kick it in the shins and punch it in the jaw, and then wonder why the other fellow with the smile goes through so easily, while you meet the snarls and tangled ends. It's the attitude again.

Mr. Westside—Is Briggs still paying attention to your sister?

Eastside—Naw—they've been married this two months!—Brooklyn Life.

California Fruit Grower Notes.

P. L. Bunce, who owns one of the largest cherry orchards in this vicinity, has for two years allowed several hundred stands of bees to be placed in his orchard for fertilizing the cherry blossoms. The bees are certainly beneficial to the crop, for both years his trees have borne heavily. Previous to this experiment with the bees his trees bore light crops.

An advice from Fennville, Mich., reads: During blossoming period the indications were for a very large crop of fruit, but as we have had a very wet spring the fruit has dropped badly. Apples have hung better than peaches, plums or cherries. The Baldwin crop will be a light one here this season, as there was a good crop last season. Small fruit crop will be good; currants have dropped badly, and bunches will be short.

The prices realized for the first car of Georgia peaches for the season to be sold in the city of New York were record-breakers. About two-thirds of the car were Sneed, which sold at \$1.87 1-2, and balance Alexander which sold at \$2.50 per crate. The car grossed over \$1,100. There were not many Sneed this year. The same can be said of Alexander. There are fewer still of Greensboro. Triumph, of which there is quite an acreage, come next, Early River and Carman following. The season is coming on almost a week early and really fine fruit was shipped by June 16th.

A representative of the law declared that it was jurisprudence, for this science must have been known in Paradise, seeing that Adam and Eve were evicted therefrom. "Why," said a graduate of medicine, "medicine is certainly of older date. Just think of the operation that Adam had to submit to in order that Adam had to submit to in order that a rib should be obtained for Eve!" "No, gentlemen," retorted an electro-technician, "for before anything was created God said, 'Let there be light!'" Then came the theologian, who said: "I do not want to appear presumptuous, but I think that precedence belongs to theology, for before it was light it was dark!"—Tribune.

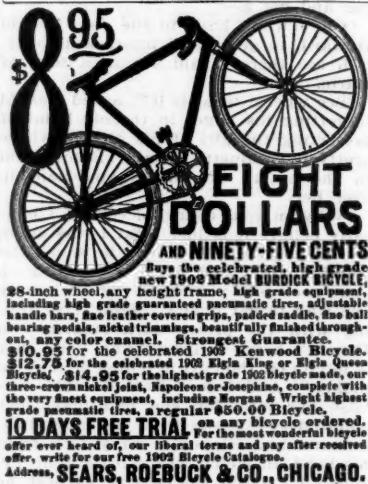
When the girl says they are engaged and the young man says they are not it takes a jury to decide.

FREE—A New Cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, ETC.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists, the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New York World that it has saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may test the value of this great discovery we will send you by mail Free, One Large Case and our book of 1,000 testimonials, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend this sure specific to others. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, 439 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



EIGHT DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS
Buys the celebrated, high grade new 1902 Model BURDICK BICYCLE, 28-inch wheel, any height frame, high grade equipment, including high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires, adjustable handle bars, fine leather covered grips, padded saddle, fine ball bearing pedals, nickel trimmings, beams fully finished throughout, including chain, 1. Standard, \$10.95 for the celebrated 1902 Kenwood Bicycle, \$10.95 for the celebrated 1902 Kloris King or Eight Queen Bicycle, \$14.95 for the highest grade 1902 bicycle made, our three-crown nickel joint, Napoleon or Josephine, complete with the very finest equipment, including Morgan & Wright highest grade pneumatic tires, a regular \$50.00 bicycle.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL For the most wonderful bicycle ever heard of, our liberal terms and pay after received offer, write for our free 1902 Bicycle Catalogue.

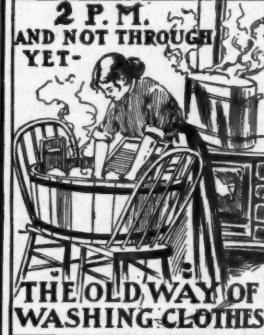
Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS
LARGEST NURSERIES
FRUIT BOOK FREE. WE PAY CASH
WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY Weekly
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.; Etc

GREATEST HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY FREE

The "1900" Ball-Bearing Family Washing Machine is Absolutely Indispensable in Every Home.

NO MORE RUBBING, STOOPING, BOILING, or WEARING OUT of CLOTHES SAVES TIME, LABOR AND EXPENSE. ONLY PERFECT WASHER MADE.



SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE
without Advance Payment or Deposit of any Kind.
Freight Paid, on 30 Days' Trial. May be Returned Free of Expense if not Satisfactory.



The "1900" Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. Entirely new principle. It is simplicity itself. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required. No more stooping, rubbing, boiling or clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how soiled) perfectly clean in six minutes.

The "1900" Washer will wash collars and cuffs, laces, cambrics and the most delicate materials perfectly clean and positively without tearing or wearing them out in the slightest degree. It will wash blankets, bedspreads, carpets, etc., just as easily and thoroughly.

The "1900" Washer not only prevents wear and tear, but it saves soap, materials, and a great deal of time and hard work. As shown in the illustrations, which are not at all exaggerated, with the "1900" Washer an ordinary wash may be finished by 9 A. M., while with the old-fashioned washboard it would take several hours longer and the work would be very much harder.

ABSOLUTE PROOF FROM USERS OF THE "1900" WASHER.
\$1,000.00 Will Be Paid to Anyone Who Can Prove That Any of the Following Letters Are Not Genuine.

VERNA P. O., VIRGINIA, March 4, 1902.

GENTLEMEN—The "1900" Washer is the best, cleanest and easiest washer that I have ever seen. Clothes need no hand-rubbing whatever, as the machine cleans them better than by hand. All that is necessary is to have the water ready and the machine properly adjusted. It is undoubtedly the best washing machine on the market.

GEORGE M. COUNCILL, Postmaster.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 14, 1902.

I have given your washer a fair trial. It is the best washer I ever saw. It does more work than any blanket washer perfect case. I washed them last spring and winter, more than an hour and yet they had to go through again, but the "1900" Washer cleaned them thoroughly clean. We do our washing so quick and have no tired and wornout feeling as of old. I wish every lady had a washer.

MRS. J. L. BANNER, 4203 Troost Ave.

GOLDEN GATE, ILLS., May 6, 1902.
Please find enclosed remittance for your washer. I cannot prove it too high. I don't see how I have done without it before. No more backache. It is a godsend to weak women. Please accept my heartfelt thanks to you, for it is the first free trial I ever sent for that was indeed free.

MRS. CARRIE STAFFORD.

BUTLER, N. J., October 22, 1901.

Your washer is the best and easiest ever made. I never saw its equal. One of my sons, who is an engineer, gets his clothes very dirty. They have been washed by your "1900" Washer just as clean as when they were new. It washes everything perfectly clean. It runs so easy that my little granddaughter did the first two tubs full. It is a marvel and I would not part with it for \$100. In two months it will pay for itself.

Respectfully, MRS. MARTHA WITTY.

For catalogue and full particulars of this liberal and absolutely genuine offer, address

"1900" WASHER CO.
130 B. STATE ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Fall the Best Time to Plant Trees.

There is no better time for setting fruit trees than the fall, from the time the leaves have fallen until the ground freezes. We do not give plants credit enough for growth made during the winter, even when the ground is frozen. We have heard some assert that a plant cannot grow in frozen soil, but a little observation will show that the rhubarb, asparagus, tulips and some other of our early plants and bulbs are forcing their way upward before the soil has thawed. The temperature of the growing plant is higher than that of the earth, and it thaws its way outward, even as a hot iron thrust upward might do.

In setting new orchards do not be too much influenced by the descriptions in the catalogue or by recommendations in the newspapers. Even if honestly given they may be misleading. The winter apples that are the best for New England and New York, the Baldwins, Greenings, Snow, Spy and others, are of but little value in southern or even in central Pennsylvania or south of that line. They either become a fall apple or fall prematurely, or perhaps fail to grow at all. Set such varieties as are known to do well in the vicinity upon similar soil. Give a preference to trees not more than two years from bud or graft, and then give them good care, not trying to force too much growth, but keeping them healthy and thrifty.—"American Cultivator."

In the Bermuda rats often build their nests in trees, like birds and squirrels.

The difference of color between green tea and black tea depends on the fact that the first is obtained from leaves dried as soon as they are gathered, while in the case of the black tea, the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. Black tea, therefore, contains less tannin than green.

Bridal couples have thronged the national capital in such hordes this spring, that the doorkeepers of the White House whose self-imposed task is to keep count of the visiting brides, have lost their reckoning. Seventy-five newly wed pairs were counted in a single day recently, and then the doorman gave up the record as hopeless.

Of the fruits wholly unknown in Japan until introduced from abroad, the apple proved most successful, and it has become the chief product of some districts in the northern islands. The apples are of fine appearance and excellent flavor, and the trees yield a profit very encouraging to the cultivator, so that the area of their production is being increased.

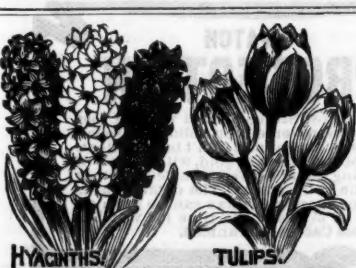
With many farmers little or no pains are taken to care for the accumulation around the barns and outhouses. It is surprising what a large percentage of the most valuable elements of our barnyard manures annually go to waste through careless and improper treatment.

One of the charms and advantages of agriculture is that a farmer must think for himself. He should study principles, and apply them in practice as best suits his circumstances. The farmer who fertilizes his brain the most with the knowledge of his business, fertilizes his fields the best.

Skim milk for fowls is the best substitute for meat when the latter cannot be easily procured. It is a good egg and meat producer. Hens will pay a higher price for it than calves or pigs.

Good Reasoning—Mother—"Why, Gertrude! Why are you praying at noon?"

Gertrude—"Well, mamma, I thought probably during lunch hours God wouldn't be so busy listening to others." —Puck.



50 Different Bulbs all for 30¢.

By mail with cultural directions, for gardens or pots.

- 1 Golden Sacred Lily.
- 2 Tulips, 1 dble, 1 single.
- 3 Narcissus.
- 4 Belgian Hyacinths.
- 5 Grape Hyacinths.
- 6 Giant Crocus.
- 7 Star of Bethlehem.
- 8 Siberian Iris.
- 9 Oxalis, 3 sorts.
- 10 Irises, 3 sorts.
- 11 Sparaxis, 3 sorts.
- 12 Alliums, 3 sorts.
- 13 Triteleia, white star.
- 14 Saffron, double white.
- 15 Gladiolus, 30 varieties.
- 16 Freesias, mixed.

All different colors, and fine flowering hardy bulbs.

Also Free to all who apply, our elegant Fall Catalogue of Bulbs, Plants and Seeds, for Fall planting and Winter blooming. Choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Lillies, etc., and many other flowers and ferns.

New Winter flowering Plants and Bulbs, Crimson Daisy, Blue Coleus, Cardinal Freesia, Branching Tulip, etc.

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N.Y.

Points on Asparagus Culture.

When the asparagus plants come up in the new bed they should be given every opportunity to grow and make leaf, for the leaves are what must be depended on to develop root. The fact that the roots depend on the top should not be forgotten. Constant pruning of the top does not increase the roots, as some might suppose. All the material that goes to the extension of the roots first goes into the leaves and is elaborated, that is, changed into a form that can be used in cell construction. The ground must be kept free from weeds and from hard crusts. Every encouragement should be given for the formation of top, and this should be continued till the berries form and turn red. Then the tops that have the red berries should be cut off or the berries picked off and thrown away. The berries should not be permitted to form seed, for that will take much substance from the roots. Moreover if the berries are permitted to stay on the plants they will fall to the ground when growth is done and the next year multitudes of little plants will start from them. This is the cause of many a bed running out or the stalks getting smaller. There will, however, be a good many other tops than those with berries and these may be permitted to remain. The water should not be permitted to stand on the asparagus bed but should be drained away from it, as the asparagus plant is very susceptible to rust and other fungous diseases.

The vital factor in the industrial development of China is labor. It is marvelously cheap, as the following details indicate: "In Central China it is estimated that something less than a quarter of a cent (gold) will procure enough coarse food to provide a full meal for a grown man; this, at three meals per day, would amount to 11s. per year. No doubt this is a low estimate; but even when more than doubled—making, say, 24s. (36) per year—we obtain an idea of the remarkable manner in which the coolie class have solved the subsistence problem. With such a basis one can understand how it is possible to obtain such labor at wages varying from 5 cents as a minimum to 20 cents (gold) as a maximum per day.—Cassier's Magazine.

Whitewashing Fruit Trees.—The old-time method of whitewashing the trunks of trees, says Meehan's Monthly, is not usually credited with its full value. Farmers follow it considerably, though perhaps more from a country habit than with a definite reason before them. Professor M. T. Macoun, horticulturist for the Canadian Department of Agriculture adds that it is most efficient composed of 60 pounds of lime, 24 gallons of water and 6 gallons of skim milk, or those proportions. The milk makes the wash stick better, giving the lime more opportunity to exercise its caustic properties. A little glue is sometimes substituted for milk with the same results.

One agricultural editor says: There seems to be everywhere a burning desire to get rich, and yet there is an infallible recipe which is within the reach of every one in the land. He says if we wish to get rich, to live as our fathers lived and save the difference in the cost. If we wish to get rich very fast, live as our grandfathers lived. Barring illness or extraordinary misfortune, this recipe is sure. It is, in substance, the method by which the foundations of nearly all great fortunes were laid. Of course, the question as to whether the most real happiness results from such living must be settled on its merits. We cannot "eat our pie and have it."

Doughnuts.—Four eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, butter the size of a walnut, a little nutmeg, a pinch of salt, one cup of milk, three teaspoonsfuls of baking powder. Mix the butter and sugar together and then add the well-beaten eggs, the nutmeg and the milk. Add enough flour to make a rather stiff dough. Roll it out and cut in the desired shape and fry in deep fat.

"Life's briars and roses, its gladness and gloom,
Do they vanish together? Oh, no!
The flowers we pluck and condense their perfume,
The weeds to the desert we throw."
—Sir John Bowring.

The sun won't go out of its course to shine in that side window, and success will not smile on any man unless he puts himself in the attitude to be smiled on.—Toronto Star.

We can use postage stamps in payment for subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower. Where convenient send one-cent postage stamps.

HERE IS HEALTH FREE

Are your lungs weak?
Do you cough?
Do you have pains in lungs, chest or back?
Do you raise phlegm?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite poor?
Do you have night sweats?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale, thin, weak and worn out?
Do you have ringing in ears?
Do you have hot or cold flashes?
Is there dropping in throat?
Is the nose dry and stuffy?
Have you a coated tongue?
Have you catarrh?



CONSUMPTION CURED.

Any or all of the above symptoms are relieved and cured by the Slocum System of Treatment.

The System consists of Four Preparations Illustrated above.

The ailments of women and delicate children are speedily relieved and cured.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The New Slocum System of Treatment for the cure of Tuberculosis, Consumption, Lung troubles, Bronchitis, Catarrh, General Debility, a Rundown System, and nearly all the ills of life, is medicinally reduced to an exact science by the world's foremost specialist.

By its timely use thousands of apparently

Fifty Thousand Lives Lost.

The first five months of 1902 have been marked by natural disasters accompanied by a greater aggregate loss of human life than has characterized any similar period for many years. An exchange has been casting up the totals, and reports that 48,450 have perished from volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, 1,340 from storms, 833 from floods, 228 from avalanches, 103 from tidal waves, 39 from snow slides and 18 from water spouts, making a total of 50,511 lives lost from causes over which man has no control whatever. This does not include disasters of other kinds, as for instance mine explosions, by which several hundred people have been destroyed, railroad accidents, and the many forms of casualty which prove fatal on a large scale. The first item in the list promises to be a much greater one if the people now trying to get away from Martinique do not succeed in accomplishing their purpose.

If a man is inclined to be mean he should never live in a small town.

Faults of other folks are more glaring than similar faults of our own.

It takes a woman's dearest friend to tell her things she doesn't want to hear.

When one man learns to profit by the experience of another the dawn of the millennium will be at hand.

The average woman speaks her mind—but she changes her mind so often that it keeps her tongue working overtime.—Chicago News.

"I've been cutting hay, too," remarked Mr. Lincoln.

"Why, Abe, are you farming?"

"Yes."

"What you raise?"

"Just hay."

"Good crop this year?"

"Excellent."

"How many tons?"

"Well, I don't know just how many tons, Simpson, but my men stacked all they could outdoors, and then stored the rest in the barn."

Jack—"Was the church garden party a success?"

Julia—"Well, I worked hard enough, I ate ice cream with every young man on the grounds."—Detroit "Free Press."

CIDER VINEGAR

Made from pure apple juice properly handled and treated is unequalled for table use. When "self made" it has a mellow and aromatic flavor and fragrance peculiar to itself. Many jobbers buy the cheapest grade of vinegar on which they can realize

THE MOST PROFIT

rather than the best, and grocers buy of jobbers. Hence consumers in the cities are often obliged to use inferior goods because they can get no better. This might be changed if

FRUIT GROWERS

would make up their unmarketable apples into good vinegar instead of selling the fruit at from 5 to 15 cts. per 100 lbs.

Each 100 lbs. of apples should yield not less than 8 or 9 gallons of juice if made with our machinery. Good casks can be bought for 75c. to \$1.00 each, in the winter or spring, and the vinegar will bring at wholesale from 9 to 12c. per gallon, or from 18 to 20c. retail.

We have been manufacturers of cider machinery for the past

THIRTY YEARS

and shall be glad to correspond with fruit growers or cider makers in regard to making cider and vinegar.

Boomer & Boschart Press Co.,
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THE CANNING BUSINESS.
ALL ABOUT IT. Send a two-cent stamp for particulars to C. O. WARFORD, Newburgh, N.Y.

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To make cows pay, use Sharpe's Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and catalogue \$2 free, W. Chester, Pa.

HOW TO PAINT A HOUSE CHEAP

And Have it Guaranteed to Look
Better, Wear Longer and Cost
Less Than the Best White
Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blister,
and is Not Affected by Gases.

Fifty Sample Colors Prepaid to Any Address
Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cosy cottage home or the elegant mansion. To meet the



THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK CITY, ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTELS IN THE WORLD HAS USED TONS AND TONS OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS CARRARA PAINT.

needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich, lasting, protecting effect of a first-class paint caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence; for interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks; it does not fade; it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint, and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in the first cost than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Company; Chicago Telephone Company; Central Union Telephone Company; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

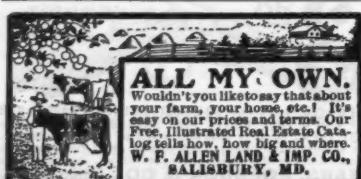
From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy club house; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, suburban home or luxurious city residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, General offices, 559 Carrara Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors, free, of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

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Kills Lice, Insects & Fleas.
Protects against the torture of flies in pasture while milking; will give so per cent more milk, less to man and beast.
Evenly applied with our special sprayer. Calves and young stock will thrive. Prevents disease and abortion. For \$1.00 we will send in and cover a Sprayer and enough Fly Killer Disinfectant to protect 150 cattle. Agents wanted.
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Wouldn't you like to say that about your farm, your home, etc.? It's easy on our prices and terms. Our Free, Illustrated Real Estate Catalog tells how, how big and where. W. F. ALLEN LAND & IMP. CO., SALISBURY, MD.



HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

How has the Bing cherry done this year? Has it come up to expectations?—A. A. M., of Pa.

Reply.—This has not been a very good year for cherries of any kind in the Eastern states, but the few trees of the Bing that are old enough, so far as heard from, have borne fairly well, considering the bad season. It is a very large, dark red or purplish cherry of the heart type and should only be expected to flourish where other cherries of that type are a success. The Bing is one of the many good varieties that were originated by Seth Lewelling of Oregon.

What do you know of the Mamie Ross and Carman peaches? Are they suitable for general cultivation?—A. B. W., of Ohio.

Reply.—Mamie Ross and Carman are both peaches of Texas origin, and they are of most delicious flavor and of large size when properly grown. I know of no varieties that are more delicious. They are of the North China type, and while they are among the best for the South they are doing well in the Central and Northern states, especially is this true of Carman.

What will make quince trees bear that are not productive and are six years planted? What little fruit there is is rather knotty and poor.—W. P. S., of New York.

Reply.—Quince trees that are but six years planted are rather too young to bear much. It is rare that quince trees bear heavily before they are about ten years old. It is probable that they need manuring, for quince trees delight in rich soil and pay well for the use of the ground, if properly cared for. They need potash and phosphoric acid, more than nitrogen, and muriate or sulphate of potash are the best and cheapest forms in which to get the potash and dissolved or finely ground phosphate rock the cheapest forms of phosphoric acid. A gallon to each tree of a mixture of one part of the former to two of the latter will do good. It should be worked into the soil under and beyond the ends of the branches and not near the trunks of the trees.

The leaves and fruit of the quince are apt to be seriously affected by fungus diseases and spraying Bordeaux mixture is the best remedy, or rather, preventive of this trouble. It should be applied just as the buds are opening in the spring and again after the fruit is well set. This is likely to prevent the fruit from being knotty and keep the leaves healthy. Under these conditions there ought to be fair crops of fruit, with good cultivation, provided the trees are old enough.

Reply to S. H. Hazlett, Pa.—In planting an apple orchard of sweet varieties for hogs the proportion of each should be about alike. I would begin with Hightop, (sometimes called Sweet June), and follow in order of ripening with Golden Sweet, Haskell Sweet, Jersey Sweet, Ramsdell, Mother, Broadwell and Bentley. The first is one of the very earliest of apples and the last two are winter varieties, the Bentley keeping until spring. It may be difficult to procure the trees of these varieties at the nurseries, but by persisting and corresponding with different ones I think they may all be found. If trees cannot be found then scions can be secured and grafted into trees of any thrifty variety. Such an orchard would be very useful aside from its value in furnishing food for hogs. I have seen one very good one in Ohio.

Reply to G. W. Hoover, Colorado: The Acme apricot is not a prolific variety and I know of no way to make the trees bear well. The best way to secure trees that will bear abundantly is to get Royal, Newcastle or some of the other varieties that are popular in California, where apricots have been thoroughly tested. Budding on any kind of root will not change the general behavior of any variety of apricot, although some think that it does better on peach roots than on its own roots. Moorpark has the fault of not ripening evenly, which is not serious where the fruit is for home use, but for market or drying it is a very great objection.

Reply to A. W. Altimus, Indiana: (1) Alfalfa is a very bad crop to have

in an orchard of any kind and above all in a peach orchard. It has often been tried and always with bad results. Alfalfa is a very deep rooted and persistent grower and starves other crops that grow with it. Red clover is very different and much better, and cowpeas in summer and oats or rye in winter would be better still.

(2) It would make no difference about plums rotting whether they were cultivated or in clover sod.

(3) Oats for a cover crop should be sown about the first of September.

(4) Clover will furnish nitrogen and unleached hardwood ashes will supply potash and phosphoric acid, which are all the fertilizing elements usually needed, if they are abundantly supplied. Muriate of potash and phosphate rock are usually cheaper and we are more certain of their value than of ashes. These materials usually sell for about a fair price and wood ashes are often of so little real manurial value that they are too costly. Even the sample of ashes tested by a chemist may not fairly represent a car load or a wagon load, because of the fact that they are usually gathered from many places and thrown together without thorough mixing.

A correspondent, L. L., of Sterling, Kansas, wants to know about pecan culture in that region. I have been there repeatedly and know the soil, climate and other conditions in all that region, and have seen the pecan growing wild in Kansas and elsewhere for many years past. It is my opinion that in the central and western parts of that state this tree will not prove a great success especially in producing nuts. It is a tree that loves the deep, rich creek and river bottom lands of southeastern Kansas and increasingly so as the lower Mississippi valley is reached. Where there is not only rich soil but plenty of rain and an underlying stratum of water not far below, is where it does best.

There are such long droughts and such high and almost constant winds in that part of Kansas that I fear this tree from the river bottoms farther east and south would not do well. However, there are many black walnut trees planted in Rice and adjoining counties that are growing and in bearing, and the pecan trees may do better than I think.

The trees are best when grown from nuts planted where they are to remain. They are about as hardy as walnut trees of slow growth and usually begin to bear at ten or twelve years old.

H. E. Van Deman.

The apple crop now promises to be much larger than last year. In southern Illinois the crop is reported to be one of the largest they have had for years.

New York reports a good apple crop in many orchards.

Some of the Kansas orchards, even where they had much nice fruit last year, are now full of nice apples. The trees that were so full last year are resting some, but others that bore but little last year are now full.

Mike—How much further does the soign say it is to Noo Yor-rk, Patsey?

Pat—Twenty miles.

Mike—Well, that's only ten miles.

apiece.

It is a very good world to live in,

To lend, or to spend, or to give in;

But to beg or to borrow, or to get a man's own,

It is the very worst world that ever was known.

—Earl of Rochester.

Apple Culture in Richland County, Wisconsin.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Albert Reis.

This county is situated in the southwestern part of Wisconsin, and for apples cannot be surpassed in this state, if indeed it can be equalled anywhere, at least in the quality of the fruit produced if not in quantity. More attention is being paid each year to spraying and pruning also to cultivation. Some of the growers have pastured sheep in their orchards with fair success, and no danger to the trees where the sheep were not turned in until the trees had attained some size, or even to young trees, where such trees were given protection.

Young orchards are being set mostly thirty by thirty feet, although some of the growers seem to prefer to plant trees twenty by forty feet, the rows running north and south to be planted twenty feet apart in the row so as to leave plenty of sunlight between the trees. This is the best way to plant, as trees thus planted have given greater returns in fruit, free from apple-scab and from other fungus diseases and rot, and have been more free from blight than where planted thirty by thirty feet.

Opinion is divided as to which is the best variety to plant. McMahon seems to be entitled to the first place as a commercial variety. This apple originated in this county with Mrs. Isaac McMahon, who planted two seeds of Alexander—one of which grew and was named the McMahon. The tree is healthy, long lived, and a strong, vigorous grower, of a spreading habit of growth and free from blight. The apple is large in size, white, with faint blush on sunnyside. This is one of the best of Wisconsin seedlings. For productivity and hardiness this is hard to beat. Among other profitable varieties are the Northwestern Greening, Orange Winter, Wealthy and Fameuse. One of our prominent fruit growers says of the Ben Davis: "With all its worms and poor quality, it has been one of my most profitable varieties." One man near Ithaca, this county, set out three thousand Ben Davis apples last spring. I have not decided which is the best apple for this county, but am watching with interest the varieties which we have planted in our private experiment orchard of 450 trees, all of which are this year well filled with fruit. This orchard comprised three hundred varieties. I hope to be able to give Green's Fruit Grower an account of the best varieties in this orchard. Up to this time Patterson's Fameuse No. 2 seems to be one of the most promising.

The last thing I wish to mention in favor of Richland county is the comparative immunity from late spring frosts of its ridge lands, upon which all of the apple growing is done. After the month of March we rarely ever have any frost, there being but one year since the apple has been raised here that the blossoms were damaged by frost. Our ridge lands are about four hundred feet higher than the waters of the Wisconsin river, ten miles away.

As to the quality of the apples produced here, I would say that they have won medals at Chicago and Omaha. Mr. S. I. Freehorn won silver medals at both places.

Life may change, but it may fly not;
Hope may vanish, but can die not;
Truth be veiled, but still it burneth;
Love repulsed—but it returneth!

—Shelley.



WATCH PROTECTION

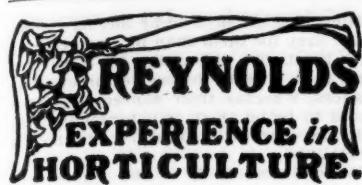
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FALL PLANTING OF HARDY TREES.

By the time readers of Green's Fruit Grower peruse this number the summer of 1902 will be passed, with its hopes and disappointments, its realization of abundant harvests, the failures, or partial failures, the harvest of peaches, grapes, autumn pears and winter apples just ahead. Some farmers who perceive that others are receiving liberal incomes from their fruits will resolve to extend their orchards. Then the old question will recur: "When is the best time to plant, fall or spring?"

Without presuming to decide the question authoritatively, I would say that farmers should avail themselves of both those seasons, for hardy trees like apples and pears can be successfully planted in spring and in autumn. There are several good reasons why fall should be preferred to spring. (1) The soil is generally in better condition; it is warmer and drier, and more susceptible of being worked thoroughly and communed. Early in the spring the soil is very likely to be cold and saturated with water. If the planter waits until it is thoroughly dry and warm before plowing and fitting it will bring the planting rather late, and the new rootlets will hardly be in condition to reach out and supply the trees with sufficient moisture to make rapid growth, should an early summer drought occur. (2) Work is generally less crowding in the fall than in spring. In the spring the farmer has the ground to prepare and spring grain to sow; corn, beans, potatoes, etc., to plant, and by the time seeding is accomplished the weeder and cultivator must be brought into use to keep down the weeds and the soil mellow; then the maturing clover urges him to leave all other work and secure his winter fodder. No, the farmer cannot find much spare time for planting trees for future income in the work-driven springtime, therefore, postpones from year to year the fulfillment of his often expressed determination to grow more fruit. But how is it with the professional fruit grower, has he much time for tree planting in the spring? He generally has some of his plantations of small fruit to renew, has the pruning of his various species of fruits, perhaps the grafting over of some varieties that have not proved true to name, or satisfactory on his soil and then, just as soon as the ground is in order to work he must keep the harrow and cultivator running among his fruit trees and plants, and his spraying outfit active to prevent insects and fungi from doing their destructive work.

Hardy trees, like apples and pears, planted the last of October, or first of November in this climate, when the soil is dry, on well drained land naturally or artificially, the fine earth settles among the roots and by the time the forces of nature arouse into renewed activity, under the vivifying rays of the early spring sun, the rootlets are ready to shoot forth and absorb plant-food to sustain the new growth of trees, and by the time that summer drought ensues are prepared to take up moisture from the soil to replace the water evaporated from leaves and bark.

The strongest argument I have heard against fall planting is the known tendency of trees, during the first winter, to sway with the wind and wear a hole around the trees down to the roots, thus retarding the growth the first year. This argument would be unanswerable were there no way to prevent such a result. Well informed horticulturists have been, of late years, planting smaller trees than they once did—not smaller of the same age, but those of a younger growth. A well grown tree, large of its age of two or three years from bud or graft, is preferred to a four year old, and offers less surface for the winds action, but all newly planted trees, whether set in spring or in autumn, should have a mound of earth packed around them before winter ten or twelve inches high, not only to prevent the swaying of the trees but also to prevent the access of mice to the bark of the trees. A large number of trees in Western New York were girdled during last winter's snow, not only newly planted trees, but large bearing apple and peach trees. This disaster might have been prevented by clean culture, leaving no grass for the mice to nest in and by throwing up mounds of earth around the trees. Small plants and vines can be protected dur-

ing winter by throwing over each plant in December a small fork full of manure or straw litter.—P. C. Reynolds.

Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.



4214 Misses Three Quarter Coat, 12 to 16 years.

Material required for the medium size (14 years) is $\frac{3}{4}$ yards, 54 inches wide, cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

Material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide or $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide, cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.



4215 Child's Apron, 2, 4 and 6 years. 4211 Girl's Blouse Suit, 4 to 12 years.

Material required for the medium size (4 years) is $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

Material required for the medium size (8 years) is $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide or $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide, cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.



4212 Fancy Blouse, 32 to 40 bust. 4216 Double Skirt, 22 to 30 Waist.

Material required for the medium size is 3 yards 21 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 23 inches wide or $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of all over lace for yoke, vest, collar and under-sleeves, cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

Material required for the medium size is 8 yards 21 inches wide, 7 yards 27 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide or $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide, with $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 21 or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide for the foundation, cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

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"As is well known, bread contains almost every element of food necessary for existence, but we should be sorry for the person who tried to subsist entirely upon the modern uninteresting loaf made from blanched or roller mill flour. It has recently been stated that the degradation of the teeth so noticeable among us now is due to roller milling having largely supplanted stone milling. We should not be surprised. The degradation of food is a very serious matter and is bound to lead sooner or later to the degradation of the eater. No movement could confer greater blessing upon the people than that which aimed at bringing about a return to the older and more rational methods of preparing food. Let us see more of the home-made article than we now see; let us return to more palatable food and to food that will do more good than the machine-made stuffs and the endless series of substitutes. In all the

schools throughout the land we would have the children taught the advantages of home-made food, and how that bread, fruit, jam, or even beer and cider can be made at home. It would encourage a spirit of industry, it would give us palatable and nourishing articles to eat or drink and might have a very wholesome effect upon those who seem deliberately to attenuate food as much as possible or who pay no regard to its naturally endowed palatability."

The importance of the work of the division of entomology of the department of agriculture is evidenced by the fact that an estimate is made by the four leading entomologists of the country, that the annual loss to crops in the United States from insect ravages amounts to more than \$300,000,000. If remedies can be found for the elimination of but one per cent of this loss, the saving would about pay for the cost of running the entire department of agriculture for a year.

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Streets—There isn't a thing the matter with him. He just makes that noise because he thinks he's an automobile, and is warning everything off his track.—Boston Transcript.

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Strawberry
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Set Out This Summer will bear a Full Crop next Spring.

Our Potted Plants Keep on Growing. They will be ready on and after July 25th, and if set out any time before September 15th, will grow into fine plants and bear full crop of luscious fruit the next spring, being a clear gain of one year over the "ground layer" plants usually supplied by others, which is certainly worth much more than the slight difference in first cost.

Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants are much superior to the ordinary ground layers usually sold, as there is no loss of fine roots in taking them up, and they can be shipped safely to distant parts of the United States and Canada and be transplanted at any season, and it scarcely checks their growth; the earlier the pot-grown plants can be planted after August 1st, the larger they will grow and the more they will produce the next spring.

We do not offer a long list of varieties in Strawberries, but only such as may be fairly considered the best of existing sorts. Potted plants cannot be mailed unless earth is knocked off. The best method of shipment is by express.

Potted Strawberry Plants will bear a full crop next June, and no other strawberry plants can be planted in summer. We pack in new market baskets, as light as possible. You pay express charges. Send for list of varieties and prices.

ORDER NOW.—We will be ready to ship July 25th.

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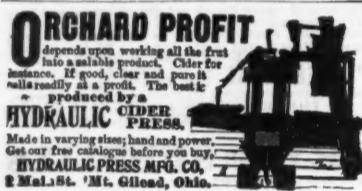
Harvard University Acting as Judges.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the Post, and five Cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured. Harvard University having been chosen by the board to make examination of the cases before and after the treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering from Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.



Charles A. Green, esq.—A few days ago I received from you a copy of "Secrets of the Nursery Business," which I have perused with much interest and for which I extend thanks. It is interesting, instructive, tastefully arranged and a beautiful work of art. It is just what every one interested in fruit growing ought to have and is well worth the sum asked for it.—William C. Little.

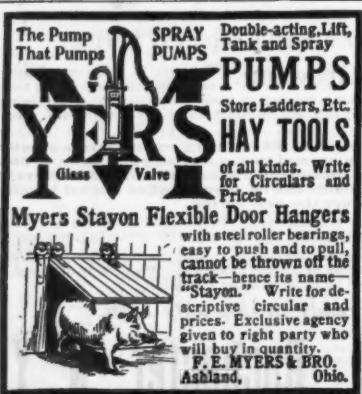


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From 2 to 8 ft.
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HIGGANUM, CONN.



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



I have your letter asking advice in regard to making yourself pleasing to your lady friend. This is an important question for any young man to consider. Usually the boy who makes himself agreeable to his mother and sisters at home will form such courteous habits as will make him attractive to the ladies he meets elsewhere. Whether we are agreeable or not depends largely upon our early education. If we have been trained at home to be courteous and considerate of the feelings of others, this early training will do much to influence our whole life. Most women are pleased with courteous attentions which, of themselves, do not amount to very much but which, as a whole, indicate a desire on the part of the person who confers them to please and to consider the comfort and welfare of the person upon whom he confers these little attentions. For instance: If a lady drops her handkerchief and the man she is conversing with does not pick it up the lady cannot help feeling that she has not received courteous attention. Or, if the lady is about to leave the room or house, and if the accompanying gentleman does not open the door for her he cannot be considered very polite. Or, if a man escorts a lady to dinner and does not give studious attention to her wants and see that they are anticipated, he may rest assured that the lady will be piqued. There are many strong men who consider the little courtesies of life unworthy of their serious attention, but these courtesies are of the utmost importance, since they indicate the condition of the mind, or the attitude of the person. Womankind are very quick to detect the slightest indication of neglect, and such indications of neglect are never pleasing.

It is well to consider carefully how you can please the men and women with whom you come in contact in the journey of life. Our prospects for a prosperous life are often made or marred by our manners. No one can afford to be rude to any human being—I might almost say to any creature, man or beast. We should be courteous from the kindness of our heart, but if we have not this virtue naturally we should assume the virtue and be courteous. Therefore, in your association with men you will study to learn what these men are interested in, and the same is true with your association with women. Women like first a well bred man; second, an intelligent man; third, a man of courage. There are many other qualifications that women admire in men, among which are personal beauty and manliness. Women admire good temper. There is every reason why they should, for if a woman should happen to marry an ill-tempered man she would live to regret the hour. No person can be courteous who has a bad temper. The bad temper will continually be getting the upper hand of him, and he will be saying and doing things that are rude, and which offend and which cut the heart to the quick. There are men who are born with bad tempers, but it is the duty of every man to control his temper, and if he would be courteous he must succeed in this regard.

If we were to judge of the women we give our seats to on the crowded street-car we would assume that women are not appreciative of courtesy, but this would not be just. There is much rudeness exhibited on street-cars by both men and women, and much selfishness. I often study character as exhibited on the street-car, and the result of my observations there is that women are less courteous and less considerate than men. I usually find the ladies the last ones to move or make room for persons standing. I often see tired men, and aged men giving their seat to women who offer no word of thanks. But let us remember that people we meet on the street-car are, in most cases, people who have had few opportunities in life, who are not cultured and who know little of the rules of etiquette. I have found that women, as a class, are more appreciative than men and more cour-

teous and considerate of the feelings of others.

It is claimed that men of to-day are not inclined to bestow upon women the courtesies that have been bestowed by men of the past. This may be true. The associations between men and women have been greatly changed of late years. They are less secluded than they were in the past. Women engage now in competition with men in many games played in the house or in the field, and women come in competition with men in business affairs everywhere, and men have come to consider women more as competitors, and almost as equals in strength and endurance, therefore, it is natural that their attitude toward women should have changed. Men do not longer consider women the weaker sex, as they have been considered in the past. But I cannot see that this change of attitude is owing to any lessening of respect or regard. The question may be asked, Do women crave for the marked deference that used to be shown them? I doubt if they do. My opinion is that the instinct of womankind is very acute in discerning the attitude of the men with whom she is thrown in contact, therefore, to please women you must have the essentials at heart, which are—respect for her, delight in her company and acquaintance and an earnest desire to do anything in your power to contribute to her comfort and pleasure.

Be Happy.

Be happy to-day. No matter about yesterday nor to-morrow; be happy today, says S. F. Beachan in Suggestion.

Are you poor? Unhappiness will not make you rich.

Are you ignorant? Unhappiness will not make you wise.

Are you sick? Repining will not give you health.

Did you do wrong yesterday? Regretting will not correct the act nor atone for it.

Are you unable to see your way clearly to meet the demands (fancied or real) of to-morrow? Fear and worry solve no problems. Understanding and effort can alone do that, and no type of unhappiness ever gives understanding or strength to work or think effectively.

Are you afraid to be happy, lest you cease to strive, and so idly drift? Depression, worry, and fear weaken and destroy. Their apparent energy is a spendthrift energy borrowed from to-morrow, and the debt must always be paid.

Are you in pain? Be thankful, and make the pain your friend by learning its lessons. I do not mean, to be thankful that you are in pain, but that you can learn its meaning, and then obedience will stop the pain. We suffer only when we disobey. Pain, then, comes that we may learn the lesson, and escape the pain.

The import of American dried fruits in Switzerland is always profitable for the seller, for the reason that no other country produces the finer kinds of dried fruit, which have for the last fifteen years been imported into Switzerland and always find a ready sale in this country, no matter whether the home crops are good or bad. The kinds bought from the United States are principally the so-called apple rings and apricots; then follow pear chips, prunes, and peaches. The first two kinds are imported in very large quantities, unless the prices are exceptionally high.

Other countries (Germany and Bohemia) furnish the ordinary dried pears and Turkey and Servia send plums. These kinds of dried fruit have never been offered to me for sale from the United States; in fact, I have never known of their coming from that country. These articles are consumed in enormous quantities and are very cheap, especially when the crops are good, and I do not believe that the United States could enter into competition.

But for their conceit men wouldn't find life worth the trouble.

More men are injured by having things made easy for them than by having their path beset with difficulties, for it encourages them to stay themselves on circumstances, whereas their supreme reliance needs to be on their own personal stuff.

Every man will count for all he is worth.

We are more likely to find a good destiny by going afoot than by riding.

The man whose entire capital is one of enthusiasm will be conspicuous for his abundance of torch, at the same time lacking the timber which the torch exists primarily to enkindle.—Dr. Parkhurst.

No Person Should Die

of any kidney disease or be distressed by stomach troubles or tortured and poisoned by constipation. Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent free and prepaid to any reader of this publication who needs it and writes for it. One dose a day of this remedy does the work and cures perfectly, to stay cured. If you care to be cured of indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, catarrh of the stomach and bowels, constipation, or torpid and congested liver; if you wish to be sure that your kidneys are free from disease and are doing their necessary work thoroughly; if you expect to be free from catarrh, rheumatism and backache; if you desire full supply of pure, rich blood, a healthy tissue and a perfect skin, write at once for a free bottle of this remedy and prove for yourself, without expense to you, that these ailments are cured quickly, thoroughly, and permanently with only one dose a day of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.

Any reader of Green's Fruit Grower who needs it may have a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine sent free and prepaid by writing to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y. It cures catarrh, indigestion, flatulence, constipation of the bowels and congestion and sluggish condition of liver and kidneys. For inflammation of bladder, and enlargement of prostate gland it is a reliable specific.



Thanksgiving Prune

Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University says that this prune is certainly the longest keeper which he has ever seen. The weak point with most varieties of plums is that they will not keep, but decay quickly. Marketmen are discouraged in handling plums that rot quickly, hence the great advantage of Thanksgiving Prunes, which will keep for weeks in baskets as usually shipped and marketed. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has eaten these prunes in January, and has kept them lying on his desk for two weeks in January, when he ate the rest of them, and there was no sign of rotting. The fact is, that Thanksgiving Prunes can be placed on shelves in an ordinary house, where they will remain without rotting until they are thoroughly evaporated like the dried fruits of commerce; but this evaporation goes on slowly, therefore for many weeks the prune will be found juicy and delicious to eat. The quality of this prune is superior to most varieties, being sweet and rich. It is the large amount of sugar in this variety that preserves it so long. Thanksgiving Prunes ripens about the first week in October at Rochester, N. Y. It has been named Thanksgiving Prune owing to the fact that N. B. Adams had the prunes in his house on Thanksgiving day in good eating condition. You will notice that this is one of the most remarkable prunes ever introduced. It has been thoroughly tested.

One two-year-old tree of this Prune will be given free with each order of \$10 or more, made up from our catalogue, at prices given therein.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Currant and Gooseberry Culture.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

First, to be successful in raising currants and gooseberries is to have the ground well pulverized to the depth of eight or ten inches, and where the ground is well drained and fertile and where the ground is somewhat elevated so early spring frosts will not injure. Second—The next important point is to procure of some reliable nurseryman the plants, (I prefer the one year plants), and have them sent early. If, when they are received the ground is not in just the condition to plant, then heel them in until ready. When you can grasp up a handful of dirt and squeeze it together and it does not stick together the quicker you plant the currant and gooseberry bushes the larger the growth will be the first year. In planting be sure and prune the roots where injured and cut the tops back according to the height where you desire the head to form, and keep the head open by pruning out every spring and also pruning off one-third to one-half of the new growth each year before the buds start. Some prefer to have them branch out close to the ground, but I like them to grow a little on the tree form for the first four or six years, or as long as they bear well, then by that time they can be pruned off close to the ground and then allowed to branch from the ground to supply bearing wood the next four or six years to come, providing enough hard-wood ashes and manure has been applied each year early in the spring to keep up the fertility. I would keep the cultivator going each year between the rows until the berries are two-thirds grown and then let the ground rest until the berries are picked. After the picking then give the bushes a good dressing of wood ashes, or any fertilizer that is rich in potash and sow oats and cultivate shallow for the last time each season. By sowing the oats it keeps the weeds down the rest of the season which is very important, and the ashes applied will help the bushes to produce fruit buds for the next year's crop of berries.—Subscriber.

Barbed Wire.—It is gratifying to know that the barbed-wire fence on farms is rapidly becoming a "has been." Many a fine animal has been seriously wounded on the barbarous barbed-wire fences. The new woven-wire fences are much more sightly, and just as effective. No humane farmer will tolerate a barbed-wire fence.

Clean Watering Troughs.—The watering troughs on some farms are never scrubbed and have a slimy appearance. They are breeding places of disease, as any disease affecting a single animal is more easily communicated to the others through the drinking water than in any other manner. While it may be impossible to prevent the animals from drinking from the same source, yet every trough should be cleaned daily.

Sandy Soil for Pears.—Kleffer pear trees, advises the American Agriculturist should be set on sandy soil if possible. They color much better, which makes them command better prices. Set them not less than 22 to 25 feet, so the sun can reach the fruit. I believe there is more money in them than any pear. My trees are 20 years old. The pears are not so nice as when the trees were younger. As they grow older the fruit gets more rusty.

The Apple Best.—The apple remains the safest of all fruits to plant, says Oregon Agriculturist. With all fruits there are likely to be years of glutted markets, but for many years it has been the case that good apples have not failed to sell for more than enough to pay for harvesting and packing them. Low prices for apples bring about an immense increase in consumption. In the case of some other fruit low prices only increase consumption to a moderate extent.

Fire Blight.—There is no sure remedy for fire blight in pear trees, as it cannot always be reached by spraying or other outside applications, says Meehan's Monthly. By promptly cutting off each branch which appears to be the least bit affected, you will possibly save your trees. Bordeaux mixture is a good fungicide, and might have effect in certain respects by at least keeping the tree free from other diseases and giving strength to resist attacks of any nature.

MEN AND WOMEN

Kidney Trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, promptly cures all kidney, bladder, and uric acid troubles. Sold by all druggists. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it and its wonderful cures.

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Montgomery Ward & Company, Chicago

Commercial Apples.

Were I to name the business apples of to-day, the list would read something like this: Ben Davis, Willow, York Imperial, Baldwin, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Wealthy and Grimes Golden. I say these cover the most of the business apples of to-day. Were I asked to name those that could be commercial apples of this part of the state of Missouri, I should say Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Shackleford, Grimes Golden and York Imperial. And now if you want to know what I think is the commercial apple of to-day, I will show you here it is—Old Uncle Ben. I say that it will make more money in 20 years than any other apple in existence to-day.

Mr. E. V. De Witt, asks Green's Fruit Grower for instructions about budding fruit trees so as to change the character of fruit the same as by grafting. It requires less experience to graft than to bud successfully. The branch to be budded must not be much larger than a large lead-pencil or little finger, and must be growing vigorously and full of sap in order to be budded. If the bark does not raise easily from the wood it is folly to attempt to bud. When the wood is full of sap, and the bark parts freely from the wood, a slit up and down is made through the bark with a sharp knife, then a bud is cut from a scion of the top of the same, and the two lips of the bark are somewhat opened with the knife, then a bud is cut from a cion of this year's growth, of the tree desired, the leaves from the buds first having been removed, leaving simply a short stub of the leaf stem to the bud for convenience in handling the bud. One-half inch more of the bark is left on the bud above and below it, and at the point where the bud appears a little wood is often taken off of the bark with the bud. The bud and bark attached being somewhat of the form of a wedge, is inserted in the lips of the opening made in the branch to be budded, then the bud is forced down its entire length in its new home. Then the bud thus inserted must be held firmly in place by a soft string, usually raffia, or bass-wood bark, but any soft string will do for this purpose, but the bud must be so tight in its new home as to exclude almost entirely the air. The bud must be watched, and if it is found cutting the bark of the growing branch it must be loosened. After two or three weeks the string can be removed. The next spring the inserted bud only is allowed to grow and form the tree desired. Peaches are budded early in September. Other fruits earlier.

"Mamma says I can't ever be president," sobbed the child. "Well, what if you can't," consoled the lawyer. "There are lots of other ways of making a name for yourself, even if you don't get Roosevelt's job. You can grow up to be a good man and that's better than being president. Don't you think so?" "But I can't grow up to be a good man!" wailed the youngster in a fresh outburst of woe.

"Nonsense!" said Mr. Steckler. "Of course you can." "Can't neither!" bellowed the child. "Why not? I'd like to know?" "Cause I'm a little girl."

There is as much a science of success as there is a science of hydraulics.

Maryland Fruit Growing.

"From time to time we have been noticing in these columns," says the Country Gentleman, "the results of the twelfth census as they have been published. The changes in peach, pear and plum culture have been especially remarkable, and all these get new emphasis from the figures for Maryland. The peach business used to be one of the great industries in Maryland, and is yet, for that matter; but whereas there were 6,000,000 peach trees in 1890, there are only 4,000,000 now. To be exact, there has been a decrease in 10 years amounting to 34 per cent. During the same period apples have increased 40 per cent, pears have increased 154 per cent, and plums 619 per cent. These changes are truly remarkable when one thinks that the orchard industries are among the most stable of agricultural enterprises.

In 1861 John Birkett, a preacher and a thoroughly good man, was the proprietor of a small store in West Virginia, which was looted by Confederates. Reinstated temporarily by Union troops, his reopened store was burned on their retirement from the vicinity. Starting another store in Ohio he soon had the chagrin of seeing it looted by John Morgan, the raider. Returning to West Virginia, after the war, the Southern sympathizers of the region broke up his business. Going to Kansas, he was eaten out of his earnings by the grasshoppers, and the next year lost his place by fire. He opened still another store in another locality, but that was destroyed by a cyclone. Reduced to poverty once more he took up preaching again, and until his death filled charges in Jackson county, Kansas. It is said of this Mr. Birkett that through all of his misfortunes he never lost faith in God, nor ceased to preserve a cheerful temper.—New York Observer.

No amount of culture will make a fat man stop snoring in his sleep.

Any man who travels on his shape displays bad form, to say the least.

The man who tells you he loves work usually hires some other man to dig in his garden.

Many a great man's reputation for wit is due to his having been interviewed by a bright reporter.

It sometimes happens that a man makes his home a sort of half-way place between his office and his club.

The more money a man saves while young the more he will have to spend on patent medicines when he gets old.—Chicago News.

Joseph Jefferson, asked by one of his little friends to hear him recite his lesson in ancient history, put this question, says the New York Times.

"Who was Atlas?"

"A giant who was supposed to support the world," answered the child.

"Oh, he supported the world, did he?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, who supported Atlas?"

The little fellow was nonplussed for a moment, but after a little thought said:

"I guess he must have married a rich wife."

Capitalists of Toronto and Montreal, Canada, are organizing a \$4,000,000 combine to handle the canning companies of British Columbia.



I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1902.

EDITORIAL

It is reported that the grape crop in the Hammondsport, N. Y., district is not over one-half a crop, owing to mildew and rot. Reports from the Chautauqua, N. Y., grape belt are more encouraging, the crop there expected to be a full crop. Over the county at large there will be a good apple crop but not excessively large. Pears are a short crop, also peaches.

W. H. Abbott of Maine tells us that he has an apple orchard on a rocky hillside where it is impossible to cultivate the soil. The trees are growing well under this treatment. Mr. Abbott mows the land every year and mulches the trees with the grass that is cut. He asks if it will be practical to keep sheep in this orchard. In reply I will say that I think it would be practical, but if the trees are young trees it will be well to watch them and if the sheep disturb the trees in any way it may be necessary to protect each tree with wire netting, but I have known sheep to run in orchards without doing any injury to the trees. They certainly will browse branches that are low enough for them to reach. I would throw a few forkfuls of manure about each tree each season, being careful not to pile it up too much around the bark. I have known orchards thus established in rocky soil, which could not be cultivated, to give remarkable results and superior fruit under the system of mulching as mentioned.

N. B. Adams, a successful fruit grower near Rochester, N. Y., says the Loudon beats anything and everything he has ever seen or grown in the red raspberry line. Calling my attention to four rows the other day he says, "The day before yesterday those bushes looked as if they were covered with a red sheet. I picked 800 pints of the largest red berries that I have ever seen. I don't believe you have ever grown any as large or you would report more about it. At each picking they seem to get better. I intend planting another acre this fall. Coming in so early they demand the best price of the season."

As we enter the great libraries, we see miles of shelving filled with books. These books represent the past. A large portion of them are of no value for the present. If we enter the reading room of the library, we find there the daily papers and other publications and these represent the present. When we learn how much is being written on every subject daily we marvel that anything new can be said on any subject. How short lived is this current literature! The young men and women studying in our colleges and preparatory schools, and those working on farms and in factories represent the future. The future is made of dreams. Christ and His teachings are the same in the past, for the present and the future, hence how great the contrast between Him and His teachings and the past, present and future that I have alluded to. These were the thoughts, but not the words of Dr. G. H. Dryer.

Dyehouse Cherry.—A most valuable early sour cherry, averaging in size as large as Montmorency, very productive, of good quality, surprised us yesterday when we saw it growing at the home of one of the most successful fruit growers in Niagara county. We have heard everything good said about this cherry and are satisfied that one cannot say too much in its favor. Owing to its extreme earliness and large size it de-

mands a high price on the market and those who are thinking of planting sour cherries should not fail to include a few of Dyehouse. As seen yesterday we are satisfied it is a superior cherry.

It is not work that kills but fatigue. If we work when we feel able to do so we will improve our health and strength by so doing, but if we work the mind or body when we are weary and worn, when it seems impossible to continue the work longer, it is this excessive work, or fatigue that shortens our lives. How important that in youth we should prepare for that period of our lives when our strength is declining, so that in later years as age creeps on, we may not be compelled to work excessively and thus shorten our lives. I tell my men never to use a cultivator, plow, mower, reaper, or any other machine when it is out of order. A machine does not do good work when not in good repair, and if used when out of order a few hours use in that condition is worse for it than a whole year's work when it is in good condition. It is the same with the body, the human machine. When it is in good working order we can labor and not injure the machine, but when we are weary we should stop working, or else do ourselves serious injury.

The Apple Consumers' League proposes to encourage apple growing by consuming and inducing others to consume all the apples possible. It would seem to us that the work of this association would be needless if we could continually supply the working people as well as the leisure class with an abundant supply of tempting apples at all seasons of the year.

The farmer should be the healthiest man in the world, but the fact is that he is not. If not, why not? The farmer's life is largely spent in the fresh air and healthful sunshine, surrounded by the beauties of nature; his mind is not excited or ruffled by many things that wear upon the vitality of city people. There are some dangers that the farmer is exposed to, such as moving freely among horses and cattle that are able to injure him if they desire to do so, but the prime cause for ill health among the farmers is a lack of an abundance of fresh fruit, vegetables, etc., upon their tables, and the consumption of too much fat pork and too little fresh beef and fish. Liver troubles are liable to attack the farmer and nothing clears up the liver as does fresh fruits and particularly apples. Grapes are healthful in kidney troubles. I have confined myself to a diet of grapes for several days at a time with good results.

The man who discovered the first potato was a benefactor of the human race. You may smile, but the potato was once undiscovered. Some investigating mind discovered the possibility of the potato. That potato of long ago, in the original form, would scarcely be recognized now as a potato, therefore, the man who discovered its possibilities deserves all the more credit for his discovery. The potato, like the apple, had a small beginning, but has developed marvelously under the intelligent hands of the experimenter. What loud lamentations would be made throughout the world should the potato be destroyed utterly. It is cheap, healthful, appetizing, and a nourishing article of food. It yields abundantly with comparative little expenditure of labor in its culture, and it is not excessively hard on the soil. In one year this country has produced 373,328,000 bushels of potatoes valued at \$98,378,000. New York state raised in one year 38,000,000, valued at over \$15,000,000. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania are states noted for potato growing. In speaking of potatoes we do not include what is known as sweet potato, or yam.

The threshing machines in use forty years ago were considered marvelous, and indeed they were a vast improvement over those machines previously used. The earlier threshing machines did not separate the grain from the straw and chaff, thus the new machine appearing about forty years ago were called separators for the reason that they separated the grain from the chaff and straw. In my father's barn, built sixty-five years ago, a large part of the flooring was made of two-inch cleats placed two inches apart with wires between the cleats. This was the old style threshing floor, where the grain was pounded out of the wheat, oats, barley, etc., with flails. The grain passed through the cleats and wires to a room beneath. The motor power of the old time threshing machine was a

circular horse-power, with four or five wooden sweeps, to each of which a team of horse were attached. The earlier motor power was probably a tread-power. I can tell you all about those early threshing machines, called separators, for I have driven the horses upon the horse power that turned those machines, have stood before the cylinder and fed it with bundles of wheat, have cut the bands and passed the bundles to the feeder, have pitched the bundles in the mow when the barn was filled to a stifling point with black dust, have stacked the straw or pitched it away from the end of the straw-carrier, and have bagged the wheat as it came from the machine. It did not seem possible that the machine which separated the wheat from the straw could be improved, and yet it has been continually improved from that day to the present.

In old times it was a sad day for the farmer's wife when threshing began, since there were from six to ten extra men to feed, and the work was generally done during the heated term. Now, where grain is grown largely a house on wheels, with an experienced cook in charge is a part of the equipment of the thresher who boards his own men, charging enough extra to make up for that important work. Instead of an open straw-carrier the modern threshing machine is equipped with a circular carrier, or pipe, through which the straw and chaff are forced, by a current of air, to the top of the stack, where the pipe is curved so that the straw can be placed where desired. No feeder or man to cut bands is needed on the improved machines, since the machine is self-feeding. No man or boy is needed to bag the wheat as it used to come from the lower part of the machine, for now it is elevated and carried to the wagon or bin many feet distant, and the old-fashioned fanning mill is not needed since the modern thresher cleans the wheat ready for market. The modern thresher charges from six to seven cents a bushel for threshing and cleaning wheat, where he boards his men, whereas in old times three, four and five cents only was charged. While threshing wheat as a business would seem to be a profitable pursuit I have never known any one to make very much money at that business.

A subscriber says that Early Richmond and Montmorency cherries are his favorites of the hardy red cherries. Early Richmond has long been a favorite. The American agriculturist says that if confined to one variety it would be the Early Richmond. Montmorency is a newer variety that has become exceedingly popular; it is a red cherry, lighter red than Richmond, much larger, with a shorter stem. It ripens at the season when cherries are scarce and in demand in the market.

Complaint is made that the farmer is stubborn and will not easily change his mind, plans or methods. I have sympathy for the farmer. I have been a farmer myself, and know that farmers have lost money, and have been imposed upon over and over again by people who have persuaded them to try experiments. For instance my father was induced to adopt reforms in butter making, by buying a dozen patent churns in as many years, each of which after short experience was piled away in the rubbish heap, and the old dash-churn brought down from the attic and put at work again. Experiments on the farm are rather expensive and the ordinary farmer's profits are not large enough to warrant many of them. I have a prosperous friend, a farmer, who has a large family of promising boys, and I have tried to persuade some of these boys to adopt fruit growing but without avail. I do not charge this farmer with stubbornness. He has no knowledge of fruit growing, probably has no taste for it, and his boys are similarly inclined. It may be well for farmers that they are stubborn.

American farms are gradually being cut up into smaller sections as is shown by the last census, and yet there is no great decrease in the size of American farms. I do not doubt that the farm land of this country will continue to be divided into smaller tracts, as our population increases. Most farmers attempt to cultivate too much land. In all other kinds of business the proprietor is influenced by the amount of his capital, and by his ability as a business manager, in regard to the size of his undertaking, but the farmer is not always thus influenced. Sometimes the less ability and the less capital the farmer has, the larger farm he desires. I am safe to claim that the farms of this country could be made to produce double the amount of grain and other crops that

they do at present by higher fertilization, more careful cultivation, better management of labor, etc. It is folly to plow each year fifty acres, cultivate and harvest it, when the same crop could be secured from 25 acres, if the soil was properly enriched and the best cultivation given. But aside from these reasons if our farm lands were cut up into smaller plots they would furnish more homes for industrious people who desire to own a farm. A farm is almost an ideal place for a home, particularly for people of moderate means. Many farmers claim that their farms are not profitable, but they give the farm no credit for the fact that it furnishes a home, a garden of fruits and flowers, teams, carriages and other conveniences such as those who do not live on farms are compelled to pay for. If you, reader, have a farm and a son who is about to start in life for himself, why not divide the farm into two parts, giving your son one part, or selling it to him, and erect a new house and barn on the son's part? There are many farms large enough to be divided into four parts, so as to make room for several sons in the same tract of land. If such is the case, I would recommend that one or more of the sons take up fruit-growing upon his section of the homestead. Should he do this, I am confident that it would not be long before all the other members of the family would adopt the same method of securing profit from soil cultivation.

HE NEVER PETTED ME.

A widow lady, writing to a friend, made the remark that her husband, though a good man, never petted her. I do not know of any position where the character of man and woman is more severely tested than in the marriage relations. If a man is a good, kind husband these facts are evidence that the man is a good man, and he should be rated high among men even though he does not achieve great success elsewhere. Many of the brightest and most intellectual men have neglected and abused their wives. No matter how great the achievements of these men in my opinion they should be rated low. During courtship a man makes himself as attractive as possible in dress, manner and conversation. His behavior is at its best. After he has won the girl, and the pair are married, the man may or may not treat his wife as she should be treated. There is no power on earth to compel this husband to conduct himself toward his wife as he should. She is completely in his power, and if he chooses to treat her in a contemptible manner there are only two courses to be pursued, one a separation, the other endurance.

We need not go far to learn that all earthly creatures are pleased with attention, or petting if you so please to call it. Have you a cat or a dog, and have you not observed that they are pleased when you caress them? I have a cow that grazes on my lawn. Whenever I pass near her she looks at me as though she expected to receive some personal attention at my hands, and I seldom fail to pat her on the head and neck, brush off the flies and make her feel that I am her friend. When I go into the stable I like to carry a few carrots or apples and feed them to the horses and cows that are confined there. In this way I make friends with them and make their lives more enjoyable. Even wild birds quickly learn who are friendly disposed toward them. If you stone them, shoot or otherwise disturb them in their search for food or nest building they will soon leave your place; but if you encourage them by planting trees that furnish them with food, or place a dish of water daily where they can bathe they will soon frequent your grounds in great numbers and add greatly to the pleasure of life. It is our duty to treat these lower animals well, but the wife is entitled to the greatest consideration we can possibly give.

There is something to be said in extenuation of husbands who neglect their wives. Many men are absolutely absorbed with business to such an extent as to drive completely from their minds, almost all other thoughts. At one time, a period of financial distress, the writer was absorbed in business to such an extent that he hardly was conscious that he had a wife or children, but there soon came an awakening. If you who read these lines are thus deeply absorbed in business affairs let me caution you that you are in danger of imperiling your future happiness. The husband who does not realize that courtship should extend throughout the entire period of married life is not, and cannot be, a good husband.

The higher we go the higher up seems to be the place we want to reach.

**WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT**

Show Me The Way.

Show me the way, O Lord,
And make it plain;
I would obey Thy word;
Speak yet again.
I would not take one step until I know
Which way it is that Thou wouldst have
me go.

O Lord, I cannot see;
Vouchsafe me light;
The mist bewilders me,
Impedes my sight;
Hold Thou my hand, and lead me by Thy
side;
I dare not go alone; be Thou my guide.

I cannot see Thy face;
Tho' Thou art near;
When will the morning chase
Away my fear?
When shall I see the place where day and
night
Exist not, for Thy glory is its light?

I will be patient, Lord,
Trustful and still;
I will not doubt Thy word;
My hopes fulfill.
How can I perish, clinging to Thy side,
My Comforter, my Father, and my Guide?

—Credit Lost.

How to Have Fresh Ribbons.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Aline.

Ribbons for neckwear still retain their popularity, and they will repay their wearer by a long lease of service if they are well cared for. Ribbons will become soiled even with the most careful treatment and nearly all kinds will wash well if they are carefully handled. Care must be taken in washing ribbons to prevent the threads from loosening, and for this reason they should never be rubbed nor twisted in wringing. If no wringer is employed the ribbon should be placed between the folds of a clean dry cloth and pressed between the hands until most of the moisture is absorbed. Many use gasoline for cleaning ribbons, and it cleans readily but is apt to leave a yellow tinge and delicate hued ribbons should be washed in bran water without using soap. Put the bran in a muslin bag and let it remain in the water for twenty minutes then remove the bag and wash the pieces quickly. Rinse in clear, cold water, and before they are quite dry iron on the wrong side over a piece of thin muslin. Black ribbon may be cleaned either by using equal parts of alcohol and warm soft water or by adding a little ammonia to warm suds. The best way to clean ribbon is to lay each piece on a smooth surface and use a wad of silk of the same color as the ribbon for a sponge. An economical young lady gathered together her faded ribbons and colored them pink, red and green with diamond dyes for silk, and by using the dyes in different strength she produced several shades of the same color, and she was supplied with fresh ribbons at very small cost. Ribbons should be kept smooth by winding over a roller as creases not only spoil the appearance of the ribbon but wear the fabric.

Laundry Hints.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. J. C.

A laundry room apart from the kitchen is a convenience. The washing machine, wringer, tubs, clothes pins, soap, starch, bluing, irons, ironing board, etc., should be left there. There should be a stove and boiler, a hamper for the dirty clothes, and the garments put in it from time to time as they accumulate. If the large willow baskets are too expensive a flour barrel may be used. Paint it on the outside and line it inside tastefully.

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1901.

with cretonne, calico or denim. The laundry room may also be used to dry the clothes in wet or stormy weather.

All garments should be mended before they are washed. Stains of all kinds are more easily removed before washing. Fruit stains will disappear if hot water is poured on them while they are fresh. If this treatment does not prove effective, wet the stains several times with a weak solution of salts of lemon, allowing time for the goods to dry between applications. To take out mildew, dissolve a teaspoonful of chloride of lime in a bowl of hot water, then strain it into half a pail of water, being careful that none of the sediment of the lime passes into the water. Wet the goods in clear water, then put it in the pail and allow it to stand two hours. Rinse in two or three waters and hang up to dry. Unbleached muslin treated in this way becomes beautifully white, and ten cents worth of chloride of lime will bleach thirty or forty yards.

Many have not learned the secret of washing delicately tinted summer dresses without fading them. Use warm soft water, and dissolve enough gold dust washing powder in it to make a good suds. Wash through two waters and rinse thoroughly, having all the waters the same temperature. Do not rub harder than necessary to remove the dirt. Pass through the starch, and hang in the shade where a breeze is blowing until dry.

It is important that gingham and calicoes should be starched properly. Take the amount of dry starch required and pour enough clear cold water over it to make a thin, smooth paste. Set it on the stove and pour boiling water into it slowly, stirring all the time to keep it from becoming lumpy. Boil three minutes and after it is taken from the stove add a tablespoonful of kerosene to half a gallon of starch, stirring until it is thoroughly mixed with the hot starch. This will keep the irons from sticking, and gives the clothes a beautiful gloss. Dissolve a little gum arabic in water to make it the consistency of good mucilage, and keep a bottleful of the solution in the laundry room. When you have garments that you wish to make very stiff, stir a tablespoonful of it into a gallon of starch. This will keep them stiff longer than they would be without it. Many housewives prefer flour starch for colored clothes. This is made like the other, but needs to be boiled longer. The odor of kerosene to which some may object, is all gone by the time the clothes are dried.

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

My Dear Aunt Hannah:—I am taking summer boarders. They are nice people but they eat so much of my fresh cream I am distressed to know how to manage them. I keep three cows, and we should have an abundance of cream and milk, but these city people consume an enormous quantity of cream, not only upon their fruits but upon their breakfast cereals, etc. They do not seem to realize the fact that there is a limit to the supply of delicious country cream. What am I to do?—Summer Boarding Farm.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—You are not the first to complain of such selfish and greedy boarders. I recommend that in taking boarders you specify that you cannot supply all the fresh cream that they can consume, but in the absence of experience no one would suppose that people would be so thoughtless as to make such demands upon your cream pitchers. This is an evidence of the selfishness of humanity. The fact is that such boarders do not pay enough for their board to warrant you in keeping additional cows simply for the purpose of furnishing them an unusual and unreasonable amount of fresh cream. Perhaps your only hope at present is that these selfish boarders will make themselves sick eating so much cream, and thus find themselves compelled to subordinate their greedy appetites.—Aunt Hannah.

My dear Aunt Hannah:—I recently graduated from college and desire your advice as to the pursuit you would advise a young girl thoroughly educated to pursue. Please favor me with a reply.—Girl Graduate.

Reply:—You will probably stand a better chance of succeeding in that line of work for which you are best qualified by nature, therefore, I advise you to choose a pursuit in which you are enthusiastic and in which you take a natural interest. Do not imagine that you have finished your education. No one's education is finished until the hour of death. Every person should know more to-day than she did yesterday, so long as life lasts. I heard a good thought ex-

pressed recently for graduates; it is this: "During the years of your schooling you have been following the rules of others, but now you have to make rules for yourselves." Most people long for freedom from the rules of others, but how important is the situation when you begin to make rules for your own conduct in life.—Aunt Hannah.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—My hair is beginning to turn gray and I am led to ask when we begin to grow old. Do gray hairs indicate that we are old?—Western Girl.

Reply:—Some people are younger at 60 or 80 than others are at 30 or 40. The mere matter of years is not a guide to youthfulness or old age. It is impossible to fix the hour, the day, the year when we are no longer young, and when we begin to grow old. Nature is merciful and smooths the pathway of years by rendering us unconscious of the approach of old age. There are few people who realize that they are old, therefore it is a rudeness to allude to people as being old, or to infer that they are old in their presence. It is possible for those who enjoy good health to remain young almost indefinitely. The recipe for remaining young is to be joyful, but you cannot be joyful unless you are helpful to others. Follow the rules of health for nothing brings on old age quicker than disease. Be contented with your lot; associate with young people. Take plenty of exercise in the open air. Study the laws of hygiene.—Aunt Hannah.

My Dear Aunt:—Is it possible for a man to hypnotize a girl in such a way as to compel her to form an attachment for him against her will?—New Subscriber.

Reply:—I am not a hypnotist. There are many things in this world that I know nothing about and hypnotism is one of them. There is such a thing as personal magnetism, and I assume that this magnetism is what is meant by many people when they speak of hypnotism. Every one has a personal influence over others, and more influence over some people than over others. One person may have much magnetism, and another person a small supply. I do not think you have any cause to fear that you may be hypnotized against your will. Should you discover that any objectionable person is gaining unusual control over you, you should break away immediately from such influence. You may call it the influence of hypnotism, magnetism or what not.

My dear Aunt Hannah:—Am I to understand that most married people are happily married or the contrary?—Bertha.

Reply:—Last evening as I was walking down the street I saw a man and his wife approaching me in a carriage. Both the man and his wife looked amiable, and I asked myself, are these people happy and contented? Does the husband actually believe he has secured the one person best calculated to be his wife? Is the wife satisfied that her husband is the one man best calculated to make her happy? These people were in middle life and had been married twenty years, long enough surely to learn to know each other well. If the husband is a wise man, and has a fairly good wife, he will make a strong effort to convince himself that he has secured the one woman in all the world best calculated to make him happy. If the wife is a wise woman she will likewise endeavor to convince herself that her husband is the one man of all men best calculated to make her life a success.

Since we can find much to admire in every person we meet, since honesty and sincerity are the greatest virtues, since we cannot expect in any one person all the perfections of the human race, by thus striving to appreciate a life companion, and to make the most of her or his qualifications or endowments, we will gradually come to the conclusion that we have actually, as a fact, chosen the one person best calculated to be our life companion. But there are fickle people, both men and women, those who are as changeable as an April day. There are unwise people and those who are unappreciative, who are never satisfied with what they have, but desire something which they imagine may be far better; discontented people; unreasonable people; people who are bound to be unhappy under all circumstances.

No, it is not safe to assume that all married people are as happy as they appear to be, when we meet them casually, but this we can say, that the marriage tie is the holiest of all ties, and that if people cannot be happy in that state they cannot be made happy by any other earthly means.

WOOLEN**FROM LOOM TO WEAVER**

Express Prepaid.

If you have always bought cloth at a store, TRY THE MILL where it is made, and have a revelation.

No middlemen—only our mill profit to pay.

We make cloth for all outer apparel purposes, for women, men, and children.

Write for free samples and booklet "Good Cloth"—stating what garment you wish to make.

AS A SPECIAL OFFERING we will deliver free at any express office east of the Missouri River and north of Tennessee—

ONE skirt length to a customer, of our selected fabrics, as follows:

FOR \$3.00, three yards of Black or Medium Blue heavy-weight, rough, all-wool Worsted Cheviot, or

Three yards fine Black, all-wool Broadcloth.

FOR \$4.00, three yards 52-inch, Fine Black all-wool Worsted Venetian.

If more is required, add to your remittance in proportion, but not more than one dress pattern will be sent to a customer.

For points beyond, add ten cents per yard.

PASSAIC WOOLEN COMPANY
Mills, South & 3rd Sts., Passaic, N. J.

CLOTHS**Helps for the Kitchen.**

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

At the present day when the problem of servants is so difficult to solve, especially in the country or small town, the woman who has the health and ability to reign supreme in her own kitchen, at least in cases of emergency, is fortunate. If she knows how to do the work the best and quickest way, and with the least trouble, she will find pleasure in her work. The first and most important rule, though a very old and homely one, is to have a place for everything and everything in its place. Granite and tinware are so cheap that with but little expense one may furnish a kitchen with such conveniences as will save much time and labor, and often the housekeeper can add to these by her own industry and ingenuity. At times when there is not so much other work it is a good plan to make a supply of tea-towels dish-cloths, holders, jelly bags, etc. Old canton flannel makes excellent dish-cloths, and for glassware, milk utensils and fine china fold several layers of cheesecloth together and stitch around the edge, turning them in. Novel and very useful lifting cloths are made by cutting four pieces of gingham the size of a dinner plate, between two of these lay several thicknesses of old cloth, quilt them and bind the edges with the gingham. Attach the lifters to straight strips of the same material and sew the strips to either side of a band which buttons around the waist. If the kitchen tables are covered with oilcloth or zinc it will save a great deal of labor; where the former is used have some boards to set pots and kettles on. In every kitchen there should be some good cleaning preparation for the floor; if concentrated lye is used keep it under lock and key; also washing soda which is useful about the sink and a box of powdered borax. Always add a little of the latter to the water in which dishes, kitchen utensils and even vegetables are washed, as it is very purifying and keeps the hands soft and white. A small scrubbing brush kept especially for the purpose will be found useful in cleaning potatoes, beets and turnips.—E. R. Parker.

Mix one-quarter cup corn starch and one-quarter cup sugar wet with one-quarter cup cold milk, then stir into two cupfuls boiling milk. Cook over the fire, stirring constantly until thickened, then cook over boiling water for ten minutes. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs and cook about one minute, remove from fire, and add the well beaten whites. Cool in moulds that have been wet in cold water. Serve with sugar and cream. —This for corn starch blanc-mange.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON.

(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

EDITORIAL

The advice to grow a superior quality of fruit is good advice in theory. If we could induce fruit growers to discard all of the various kinds of fruit that are inferior in quality a great reform would undoubtedly be the result, and the amount of fruit consumed would double in a short space of time. But the difficulty is that the public becomes educated very slowly along the line of quality. More people buy fruit simply from its outward appearance, having no knowledge of the variety. If when they buy apples they are not pleased with the quality they simply decide they don't like apples and don't buy any more for some time. Meanwhile the man who grows more beautiful fruits without regard to quality carries the best filled pocket book.

A reader asks what kind of grass to sow in order to make a good and enduring lawn. Kentucky blue grass and red top are the principal grass seeds used for making lawns. When seedsmen make up lawn grass mixtures they often add to the above R. I. Bent grass, sweet vernal and white clover. Some of them add crimson clover, but this is not essential. Mix the grass seed thoroughly and sow a plentiful amount of seed on soil fitted properly, raking the ground over after sowing very lightly with a steel tooth rake. Lawn grass will sprout and grow without being covered at all by the rake, therefore be careful not to cover it too deeply. Sow the grass seed in September or April.

Gas tar Green's Fruit Grower has recommended for many years as a remedy for peach borers. Recently the experts of Ithaca, N. Y., experiment station, have proved positively that gas tar is a safe remedy and gives perfect results. The best time to apply it is early July, but it is not too late now to apply this remedy. One application a year is sufficient. Simply clear away the soil and destroy the worms, then paint the part infested by worms with the gas tar. It must not be applied to peach trees the first year planted since the bark is so tender it would be injured. Since gas tar varies in strength from different factories it is well to test the tar you propose using on one or two trees before applying to a whole orchard.

THE TONOLOWAY ORCHARD COMPANY.

There is a long and beautiful limestone ridge in Western Maryland, which is a spur of the Allegany Mountains, ranging from 700 to 1,100 feet elevation, and bearing the old Indian name of Tonoloway, that has recently been chosen for the planting of a large commercial apple orchard. The part selected, about 800 acres, slopes to the southeast, which is the best possible presentation for the production of highly colored and flavored apples. The few farm orchards that have been bearing there for many years give positive evidence that the apples are of the best quality, will keep well and are produced abundantly. The slope of the ridge and the tall timber on its crest shield the southeast side from the severity of the westerly storms, which sometimes shake off a part of the fruit. The land is partly cleared and the rest is mostly in oak, hickory, ash and walnut timber. Some of the famous orchards of West Virginia are on just such land and not far from there.

The transportation facilities are the best, as the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railway is just across the Potomac river and three shipping stations are within a few miles of the land. The new track of the Wabash system will be located even closer and on the same side of the river as the orchards. The historic old national Pike runs over the ridge and is an excellent, free highway to the town of Hancock, three miles distant.

H. E. Van Deman, of Washington, is president and general manager of the company, with an able corps of assistants and fellow shareholders. Abundant funds are at command and it is expected to make this one of the largest and best up-to-date apple orchards in America. While the production of winter apples will be the main object the land and climate is well adapted to peaches, plums, pears, grapes and berries and some of these will be grown in proper locations. The Tonoloway Orchard company starts out with every prospect of success. Work will at once be begun preparatory to planting a part of the orchards the coming fall and spring.

Everything depends upon the labor and the growers who aim to get two crops instead of one and keep the land in strawberries two years are inclined to suppose that they save labor and fertilizers the second year; but when it is considered that the plowing under of an old bed adds considerable plant food to the soil, and that some other profitable crop can be grown thereon, it is probable that the grower will save labor by having fewer insects and diseases to contend with by making new beds every spring. A good crop of strawberries will produce more bushels per acre than corn, and, except when harvesting the berries, the crop requires no more attention than corn. Much of the labor on corn is done after it is harvested, while the strawberry bed, if kept clean early in the year may entail but little labor upon the grower until the next spring.

It is certainly one of the marked curiosities of human nature that the average business man or firm regards the placing of his first line of advertising much as he would the amputation of a limb and raises almost as much fuss about it.—Cereals and Feed.

Owing to the large circulation of Green's Fruit Grower it is necessary for us to get to press very early in order to issue our paper to our readers on time, therefore, many items and many communications are received by us too late to get into the issue for which they were intended. For this reason June poetry always comes too late and, in many cases, has to be held over until the next June, and autumn poetry so late it often has to be held over until the next autumn, as is the case with the poem in this issue entitled "Indian Summer." Our advertisers and contributors will please bear these facts in mind.

We enjoy to-day what other generations will not, and yet we are unconscious of this fact. It looks as though the time would come when birds would be annihilated and when there will be no more fishing and hunting, thus future generations may live without hearing the songs of birds, and may rove through forests, and paddle through the streams and lakes without any hope of taking bags of game or strings of fish. When I was a boy many kinds of wild game were plentiful that are scarcely seen to-day. Often the sky was clouded in those days with immense flocks of pigeons migrating from one part of the country to the other. I have seen them upon the newly sowed wheat fields by the thousand. I have seen branches of forests trees so laden with them as to be on the verge of breaking. In those days in Western New York black and gray squirrels, raccoons, quail and other kinds of game animals were numerous. I have at one time seen as many as a hundred black and gray squirrels in one corner of a timber lot that adjoined a corn field. The present generation is not favored with virgin soil that the past generation found in this country, and the generations to come will find the soil less productive. This generation has an abundance of coal and timber but the coming generations are likely to find a scarcity of these valuable commodities.

When I was a boy there were greater opportunities in business of every kind than at present, since there was less competition. In those days if a man had capital there were numerous opportunities offered for making a profitable investment at a high rate of interest, or with promise of large returns, but to-day the amount of capital has so largely increased that these opportunities are more rare. In olden times the young man proficient along any particular line, for instance as a bank teller or cashier, was in great demand and could command a high salary, but now such men are to be found almost everywhere and they have difficulty in securing positions. The coming generations will have to meet with fierce competition. Indeed it looks as though in the times to come people would be treading on each other in their efforts to secure sustenance. The population of the world is increasing faster than ever before for the reason that devastating wars are less frequent, and various forms of disease are combatted more successfully, hence in the years to come one acre of land must feed a hundred where it now feeds one. But, on the other hand, future generations will enjoy privileges that we do not enjoy to-day. There is no need of borrowing trouble about the future, or the obstacles our children and our children's children may have to encounter, since the ingenuity of man will undoubtedly be sufficient to meet emergencies.

Why are there so many poor people? Statistics tell us that there are a few

rich men in the world and that the majority of the human family have but little if anything laid by for a rainy day. My answer to the question is, that most people do not know what their income is and that they spend all or more than their income without being aware of the fact. The mill pond that does not allow any leakage will, in time, become full even though the stream supplying it may be small, but if there is a large leak in the dam the water will escape no matter how large a stream is supplying the pond. Money making means, in most instances, money saving. There are many people who can make money but there are comparatively few who can save it. There are many people whose system of bookkeeping is deficient and many other people who keep no books at all, therefore, there are many who do not know at the end of the year how much they can afford to spend. No healthy young person should spend all of his income. In the vigorous days of youth money should be laid aside for old age, or for seasons of sickness or other misfortune.

But there is another side to the question and that is, that we are not placed in this world simply for making money. We are here to make the most of our brief stay on earth in developing our faculties, in making ourselves and others around us as happy as may be possible, and to do whatever good we can. If we simply struggle to make money, spending our strength overvaliously in money getting, reducing our vitality and shortening our lives we miss the most valuable gifts of life. How many people there are who do not enjoy a good book, or a fine painting, or a beautiful landscape for the reason that these people have not cultivated their faculties along this line. There are many men who spend weeks and months holding the plow who do not hear the birds singing in the fence corners or in the borders of the woodland, or who do not see the beauties of the rising or setting sun, or see no sermons in the stones turned up by their plowshares. Such people lose much of their inheritance. Therefore, we have the two extremes. First, those who are careless of their money, spending more than they get and making no preparation for sickness or misfortune; and second, those who are too much absorbed in making money and who thus dwarf their souls and lessen their capacity for the enjoyment of life.

About Clubs.

If any reader will kindly get up a club for Green's Fruit Grower, let him write us for tempting offers in payment for his trouble. We will extend the same offers we made last year to those who will get up a club. Send for information.

Success, like a trolley car, is liable to strike us unexpectedly. When it does we want no fender, and guarantee there'll be no suit against the company.—Ida Young Cliff.

The KOLA PLANT CURES
HAY-FEVER AND ASTHMA.

FREE.

The African Kola Plant is Nature's Positive Cure for Hay-fever and Asthma. In the short time since its discovery this remarkable botanical product has come into universal use in the Hospitals of Europe and America as an unfailing specific cure for Hay-fever and Asthma in every form. Its cures are really marvelous. Dr. W. H. Vail, a prominent physician of St. Louis, Mo., writes March 8th, 1902, that he used Himalaya on six different Hay-fever patients last fall with satisfactory results in every case. Mrs. M. A. Scott, Crosby, Mich., writes March 6th, 1902, that Himalaya completely cured her after fifteen years of persistent suffering of Hay-fever and Asthma. Rev. J. L. Cobbs of Martinsburg, W. Va., wrote to the New York World, July 23d, that Himalaya cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the Farmers' Magazine, Washington, D. C., was also cured, although he could not lie down for fear of choking, being always worse in Hay-fever season. Hundreds of others send similar testimony proving Himalaya truly a wonderful remedy. As the Kola Plant is a specific constitutional cure for the disease, Hay-fever sufferers should use it before the season of the attacks when practical, as to give it time to act on the system. If you suffer from Hay-fever or Asthma, in order to prove the power of this new botanical discovery, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day to The Kola Importing Co., No. 116 Broadway, New York.



The Kola Plant.

SLICKERS?
WHY TOWER'S FISH BRAND COURSE!

THE STANDARD BRAND OF WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT. Made in black or yellow of the best materials and sold with our warrant by reliable dealers everywhere.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1856.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, we furnish the work and teach you how to work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 462, Detroit, Mich.

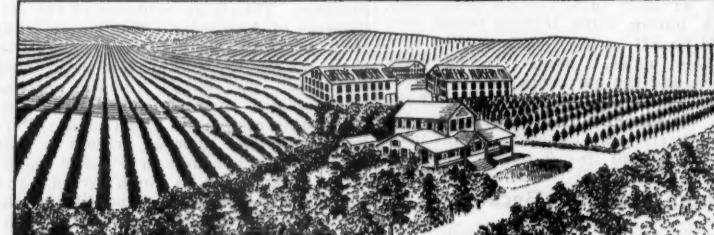
SILK REMNANTS
2 cents a piece. Having a large stock we will reduce our price to move them. All new, bright pieces, corners and squares. Good size. Most beautiful designs. In choice pieces in each pack, also velvet and satin squares extra. 1 package 2 cents; 3 packages for 5 cents; 10 packages for 15 cents; 100 packages for \$1.00, postpaid.

L. E. GOGGINS, Box 31, Roselle, N. J.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

An Addition to Our Family.

84,000. We have just purchased Garden & Farm, formerly published at Chicago, also American Girl, formerly published at Cincinnati, O. These publications add to the subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower many thousand families. Garden & Farm and American Girl subscribers will from this date on receive Green's Fruit Grower in place of those publications to which they originally subscribed. Green's Fruit Grower will be sent in place of Garden & Farm and American Girl, which will no longer be published. We state this in explanation to these subscribers so that they may understand why it is that they are receiving and will continue to receive Green's Fruit Grower from this date. Notice that all dues for subscriptions should now be paid to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, and not to Garden & Farm and American Girl.



View of Green's Nursery Co. Farms, Rochester, N. Y.

Home of the Thanksgiving Prune, Red Cross Currant, Corsican Strawberry, Rathbun Blackberry, Wilder Early Pear, Worden Seckel Pear, York State Prune, American Blush Apple, and other new and rare varieties of fruit.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

We grow the best trees, true to name. Save half your money buying from us direct, instead of agents. Let us price your list. Now is the time to order for Fall Planting.

Get, now, \$1.50 tree, free with \$7.00 order.

Send for free Fruit Catalogue, also Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, etc.

Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

Longfellow on Corn.

Day by day did Hiawatha
Go to wait and watch beside it;
Kept the dark mold soft above it,
Kept it clean from weeds and insects.
Drove away with scoffs and shoutings,
Kaganee, the king of ravens,
Till at length a small, green feather
From the earth shot slowly upward,
Then another and another
And before the summer ended
Stood the maize in all its beauty
With its shining robes above it;
And its long, soft yellow tresses;
And in rapture Hiawatha
Cried aloud, "It is mondamin!
Yes, the friend of man, mondamin!"
Then he called to old Nokomis,
And Iago, the great boaster,
Showed them where the maize was growing,
Told them of the wondrous vision,
Of his wrestling and his triumph,
Of this new gift to the nations,
Which should be their food forever.
And still later, when in autumn
Changed the long, green leaves to yellow,
And the soft and juicy kernels
Grew like wampum hard and yellow
Then the ripened ears he gathered,
Stripped the withered leaves from off them,
As he once had stripped the wrestler,
Gave the first feast of mondamin,
And made known unto his people
This new gift of the Great Spirit.

How to Make Good Soup.

Invariably the housewife who has a reputation for fine soups is the one who supervises the food left from each meal, and sees that no bone, unless burned in the broiling; no scrap of meat, not the least bit of gravy and not a teaspoonful of vegetables are wasted, says the Tribune. All these she uses in her soup kettle. This, indeed, is the French woman's secret, and she helps it out with judicious seasonings.

Fresh meat will need to be purchased at least once a week for the soup stock. For the purpose a piece of the shin of beef, with the bone which contains marrow; a knuckle of veal for additional gelatine and the cold meat and bones which have been saved should all soak in cold water for half an hour or so, and then be brought very slowly to a simmer. When the meat is cooked to shreds and the knuckles fall apart it is time to remove the kettle. Many persons season the stock while it is cooking, but this practice has its disadvantages. In the first place, vegetable juices will cause it to sour much more readily; besides, once it has been seasoned it is impossible to vary it so decidedly. Then, too, in the daily scaldings of the stock, which is necessary if the fat is removed from the top, much of the flavor is lost in steam. It is an excellent plan to fill stone crocks, each holding enough for one day's supply to let the cake of grease form upon them, and when they are entirely cold to cover them and place them in the refrigerator. Undisturbed, and in a cool place, the stock will keep for two weeks.

Pare, core and remove all bruised parts from tart apples. Slice and fill the lower crust; sweeten with sugar; flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg if liked, and a little lemon rind. Add small pieces of butter. Lay upper crust over, trim around the edge as before, press the upper and lower crust together tightly and bake 1-2 hour or until apples are soft and the top and bottom crusts are brown.—This for apple pie.

A teaspoonful of pulverized alum mixed with stove polish will give the stove a fine and lasting luster.

The Cause and Cure of Cancer.

The cause said to have been Discovered recently in New York, and the Cure in this city, which is of the most importance.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 1, 1902.—Whether the discoveries recently made by New York specialists of the cause of cancer has been of any particular advantage to Dr. Benjamin F. Bye, of this city, in discovering a cure, is a matter little interesting to the afflicted one of cancer, since the cure is of the greatest importance. Dr. Benjamin F. Bye sets forth in his new book, which is now on the press, and which will be mailed in a few days to all the afflicted people asking for it, proof of the cause of cancer, and its painless cure with oils.

Those Terrible Fits.

The constant fear that any moment you may be stricken down, is the terrible dread of many sufferers from EPILEPSY, FITS, or FALLING SICKNESS. Heed these tidings, or bear them to your friends, if any are so afflicted, that my New Discovery will permanently CURE them. All you have to do is to send me your name, post-office and express address, and my FREE REMEDIES will be promptly forwarded to you. Don't be skeptical. If you are a sufferer think what a little faith may mean to you. Don't delay and write freely giving age and full address. Address DR. W. H. MAY, 94 Pine Street, New York City.

A neat fastidious house-wife will never neglect her bric-a-brac, bronzes, etc., for her sense of cleanliness and justice to them will make her observant. Did you ever enter a parlor, furnished elegantly with expensive bric-a-brac, and find it so full of dust that you could write your name upon it? I have done so, and have heard the hostess exclaim, when she came in: Oh, pardon me, but I must apologize for this dust. I left it to a new servant and this was the result. Well, all of us old house keepers know about this. It is, however, an art to clean bronzes and bric-a-brac nicely, and if not cleaned properly they soon lose their beauty. After much experimenting and trying different methods I have concluded that the best way is to get several sizes of brushes and make a warm suds of gold dust washing powder and dip the brush into the suds and scrub hard with it, reaching into the niches and crevices with the smaller brushes. Rinse with clear warm water, dry well with a soft linen rag without lint, or use a chamois-skin. Never use the suds after it becomes the least soiled, if you do so it will soon make them look dingy and old. If you wish to remove stains, or iron-rust from marble, use lemon juice; almost all other stains can be removed by mixing one ounce of powdered chalk, two of soda and one of pumice-stone, mix with water. Bric-a-brac costs money, so learn the very best ways.—Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. J. H.

A mistake which many of us make all our lives is in not saying the word of praise to those that would like to have it, at the moment when it is apt and well deserved, and especially in the case of the young, says Stockman and Farmer. The child who brings you her square of patchwork with its rows of laborious stitches expects you to commend her industry or her skill or her despatch, instead of merely giving her another square and a fresh needleful of thread; the child who has refrained from indulgence in the face of a great temptation would be very unchildlike if she did not look for an expression of gratification on your part, or of approbation of herself. Appreciation is something for which we all hunger, and to which we all have a sort of right, it being one of the natural consequences of the performance of good deeds, of the possession of good qualities, and without which the effect of our action or possession upon ourselves alone, at any rate, is perhaps incomplete.

In matters of business habits men are often found wanting. Nineteenth century experience shows that women who have entered the business world are, as a rule, more conservative than men. They do not often do brilliant things in business, because they do not hazard so much. Instances of sensible business women who risk their all on chance gains are not large, though there are thousands of half educated women, inexperienced as children, who are victimized by charlatans just as men brought up in a similar manner would be. The cases of swindling of men are almost as common as those of women. There is reason to believe that among the thousands of wage earning women in the land it is rare to find one who persistently speculates, though business women have opportunity to spend money in this way. The instances of silly speculations among men are too common to require mention.

Stewed apples—To stew apples so each quarter is unbroken and so clear one can almost see through it is an art, and yet it is a simple thing to do if one only knows how. Peel tart apples very thin, cut them in quarters and remove the cores and seeds. As fast as you peel and quarter them drop the apples in a saucepan in which you have already placed cold water to the depth of two inches. When the apples are all in, put the saucepan over a slow fire, cover it till the water reaches the boiling point, then remove the cover and let the apples simmer almost imperceptibly till you can pierce them easily with a broom splint; then sprinkle the sugar over them and let them just simmer till it is all melted. Remove the saucepan from the fire and let it stand where the apples will get cold before turning them into a dish for the table.

"How careful one ought to be kind and thoughtful to one's old friends. It is so soon too late to be good to them, and then one is always so grieved."—Sarah Orne Jewett.

Green's Fruit Grower can secure for its readers reduced rates on most newspapers and magazines. Write us for rates on the periodicals you wish to take.

When the Public has faith in a name it is a faith that must be backed up by good works.

Elgin Watches

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Ill.

Lemons.

"Oil, that gives such a pungent and agreeable flavor, occurs in the rind of the fruit; the slightest scratch on the surface will liberate it, and for this reason and because the white, pulpy part lying directly underneath the thin yellow skin, is bitter and indigestible, we should grate the outer part very lightly and carefully.

The best grade of oil of lemon is, of necessity, expensive, as it must be carefully extracted.

In all prepared food products we must remember that living prices, at least, must be divided between the producer, the man who prepares them for the market and the seller, to say nothing of those who are employed by these to do the actual labor.

"There are several methods used to preserve the fresh lemon. That employed by the growers is wrapping each one separately in tissue paper and keeping them in a cool dry place. Another way that is often practical is to cover them with buttermilk in a covered vessel; changing the buttermilk every fortnight at least. It is claimed that they will keep fresh for six months or longer. When wanted for use, rub them perfectly dry with a soft cloth."

A peach or an apple cobbler is a pie filled with apples or peaches and baked in a deep dish, with or without an undercrust. This is species of dessert common in Kentucky, Virginia and other parts of the South, but which is little known in New England. To make a peach cobbler line a deep tin dish with a layer of pastry. Put in a quart of peaches, carefully peeled and laid in whole. Add a few bits of butter and a small cup of syrup made of three-quarters of a cup of sugar melted in half a cup of water. Let the syrup be cold when poured in the pie. Apple cobblers are made of half a dozen apples of medium size peeled, cored and cut in thin slices, with a cup of sugar, a little grated lemon peel and a few bits of butter. Line a deep tin baking dish with pastry. Cover it with rich pastry after filling in the apples and seasoning. Bake the cobbler until the apples are tender and somewhat candied. In the South this dish is served with cream, and is called a cobbler. In Scotland or England it is a "tart."

"Tribune."

Women as Farmers.—George E. Scott, in writing of the successful management of farms by widows who have been left with mortgages to pay off and children to educate, says:

"I know a frail looking little woman who lost her husband forty years ago, leaving her with three little boys and a mortgaged farm. Did she sell out? No, but with will and determination she went to work to pay off the debt on the farm. She did that and educated her boys. Then she purchased another farm for the eldest boy, and all worked with a will to pay for it. After that was accomplished another was bought and paid for for the second son; and now that little mother rests from her labors in the old homestead, which is to be transferred to the third boy. Maybe those boys are not proud of that mother, who has been to them both father and mother in one, and well may they say that her last days shall be her best!—New York Tribune Farmer."

Melt one square Baker's chocolate in double boiler, and one-half cup sugar and gradually two cupfuls of milk; heat to boiling and add one-quarter cup corn starch wet with little cold water. Cook over hot water for twenty minutes, mould and chill. Serve with sugar and cream.—This for chocolate blanc-mange.



The Pan-Am. also conferred a diploma to Green's Nursery Co., setting forth the fact that the award had been made for such an exhibit on the recommendation of a superior jury.

RHEUMATISM**A Cure Given By One Who Had It.**

Nine years ago I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Any one desirous to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it on receipt of 10 cts. in stamps to mail. Address, Mark H. Jackson, 903 University Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

**DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR**

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out; promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a fine, lustrous and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP. It is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar or lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It is NOT DYE OR HAIR TONIC and costs ONLY 25 CENTS FOR ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. There is more health to the hair in a single package of DUBY'S OZARK HERBS than in all the hair stains and dyes made. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Address OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

and LIQUOR HABIT CURED without inconveniences or detraction from business. Write THE DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. P. 7, Lebanon, Ohio.

NEW CURE FOR FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness or St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery WILL CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send to me for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY, 94 Pine Street, New York City.

Sick Made Well Weak Made Strong.

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That CURES Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Ejected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

THE REMEDY IS FREE TO ALL WHO SEND NAME AND ADDRESS.

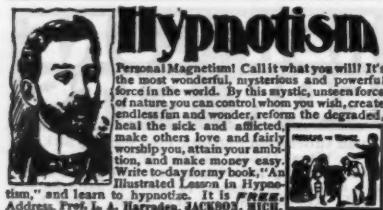
After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 202 Baltes block, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all afflictions of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.



\$5 to \$12 Weekly for copying letters for us in your own home, outfit and particulars free. Address, Ladies Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



I delight to watch the beauties as they grow,
Till I see the lofty branches bending so
With the nectar-laden peach,
Clinging like a monster leech,
That they come within my reach
From below.

Oh! my palate greatly tickles at the thought,
And a mouthful of saliva comes unsought,
And imagination reaches
For the luscious, juicy peaches,
While my empty stomach teaches
Me, I ought.
—Southern Fruit Grower.

THE ORIGIN OF THE RABBIT.

The reviewer says that the rabbit originally came from Spain, although Confucius five hundred years before Christ named the rabbit as one of the animals which were worthy of being sacrificed to the gods. From Spain the rabbit rapidly spread over France, Holland, and Germany, but owing to the damage which they did to the forests the Germans ruthlessly repressed them. They never established themselves in Scandinavia or Russia. It is believed that they were first brought to England by the Romans, and they are still making their way northward in Scotland. Although their teeth are very sharp and formidable, they seldom bite, but there are many cases in which, on being taken from nets and traps, they have inflicted comparatively severe wounds upon men and dogs. To protect their young they will attack stoats, weasels, and crows with astonishing courage. They swim well, and when hard pressed, can climb trees with rough trunks or ivy.

One thing that she particularly dwelt upon was the necessity of parents finding employment at home to interest the child. She asserted that the reason there are so many boys and girls walking the streets to-day is that they are looking for work—something to occupy their interests and attention. She laid stress on the co-operative spirit of the boys and girls in the home, which, she said, will have more than anything else to do with retaining the true domestic spirit.

She stated that no material was too poor to work upon. Taking the daisy for an example she explained how it is improved and developed by cultivating; the same change can be wrought in boys and girls, and one of the greatest attributes to success is to have faith in one's ability. She cited as one of the marks of advancement of the age the interest that people are taking in those outside of their immediate families, and the effort that is being put forth for the betterment of humanity. She congratulated the mother's club on its fine showing and said that she did not know of another city that had a mothers' club for every school.

Let the old world have its Alps and its Pyrenees, we have our Rockies, our Sierras, our Adirondacks and our Appalachians. They have their Caspians and Nyanzas, but we outmatch them with our chain of great lakes. They have their Lucerne and Killarney, but they have no Lake George, no Great Salt Lake. They have their Rhine and their Blue Danube, but they have no Hudson, no Mississippi, no Columbia. All of the eastern continents combined produce no Niagara, no Yellowstone, no Yosemite. In the world's great panorama of natural wonders America holds first place, and Americans ought to be the first to appreciate it.

The climax of everything grand and majestic is reached at the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Describing his visit to the canyon, the late Dr. Talmage said, and his words may seem even more eloquent now: "What a hall this would be for the last judgment—at the bottom of this great canyon, the nations of the earth might stand, and all up and down these galleries of rocks, the nations of heaven might sit."

Professor Scott of Princeton calls attention to the fact that whereas different kinds of birds sing the songs peculiar to their respective species, certain individuals develop variations of their own, so that the close listener can recognize their personal song. In illustration, Professor Scott tells the life story of two Baltimore orioles, taken by him from the nest of their birth when they were about five days old and brought up in captivity. They developed a novel method of song, and four young orioles, afterward "iso-

lated from wild representatives of their own kind and associated with these two who had invented the new song, learned it from them and never sang in any other way."

MAHOGANY HUNTERS.

In Central and South America the revenues of many districts depend on the skill and activity of the mahogany hunters, says Chicago News. Mahogany trees do not grow in groups; much less are there whole forests of them. They are scattered, usually concealed in thickets. It requires skill and experience to find them. To fell a tree involves the work of two men for a whole day. On account of a thick, thorny growth near the base of the tree a scaffold is erected around it, and above this, at a height of from ten to fifteen feet, the tree is cut, so that the best part is really lost. The felled tree is then freed of branches and hauled on a rough wagon by oxen to the nearest river, where rafts are made and floated down.

The United States geological survey has discovered that abundant waters flow beneath the vast lava plains of southern Idaho. Streams pouring down from the mountains disappear on reaching the previous surface of the plains, but come out again in the form of magnificent springs far down the walls of canyons. Some of the springs, according to Professor Israel C. Russel, "are literally large enough to float a steamboat." The geographical survey is locating these hidden streams in order to determine where deep wells may best be driven to fertilize the now drought stricken plains that cover that region of lost waters. Somewhat similar conditions exist in parts of Colorado, Wyoming and the Dakotas.

A horsefly will live for hours after its head has been pulled off. The head of the mosquito hawk will continue eating its victim when separated from the thorax.

When America was discovered, the Indians were divided into tribes, though there were no exact boundaries between the countries of different tribes. The Indians of the Atlantic coast were generally Algonquins; the Indians of the interior, or Middle States, were Iroquois. On the other side of the Iroquois, along the Mississippi there were other Algonquins, of whom some still survive in the Indian Territory, across the Mississippi. The tribes of the South, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and others, are kindred to the Iroquois. Their descendants are in the Indian Territory.

The proper office of powdered milk is not so much to act as a food by itself, but as a means of cheaply furnishing other foods with the proteins in which they are deficient, and thus restoring the balance which is essential to health. To bakers it is of special advantage, as the losses in the handling of fresh milk around the bakery are very great. Much is consumed by the men handling it, a great deal is wasted, and considerable is spoiled by being improperly cared for.

The sponge, like most other of nature's gifts, is in danger of being effaced by reason of the ruthlessness of man. Growing upon the surfs of the ocean, largely off the Florida coast, they have been comparatively easy of access, and as there has always been a good market for them the rocks have been stripped without regard to the needs of the future. Anticipating the extinguishment of this useful fungus, the government has been making experiments to demonstrate the practicability of its artificial propagation, and ere long there will be a stock farm of sponges on the Florida coast, where a man can go and buy eggs or young sponges as he would buy hens' eggs or calves now.

The fall planted fruit, or shade tree, has a great advantage over the spring planted tree, says the Epitomist. Our summers are hot, pretty much all over the country, and long. The heat, with the long dry spells that we frequently have, makes the growth of the spring planted tree very slow and uncertain. But, if the planting is done in the fall, the hole dug large and deep, the top soil and suitable fertilizer placed at the bottom, over and among which the roots are

carefully spread, and more rich soil added, with the clay subsoil which has been removed in making the hole, packed well about the young tree at the surface, the tree will be pretty well fortified for any kind of weather. The depth and width of the hole will enable it to retain much moisture about the roots which become well set, and begin growth during the late fall, which is resumed at the very beginning of mild weather in the spring. There is no shock to the tree when the true growing season comes, and it is ready to resume its growth. Having tried both fall and spring planting of trees, I shall hereafter, when I have occasion to plant trees, do it in the fall of the year.

It is reported that at Warsaw, N. Y., frost, rain and prolonged cold have been disastrous to the industry of the honey bees. Incessant rain has washed the flowers clean of nectar and pollen, and millions of bees have starved to death. The bees have killed all the drones and destroyed the queen cells, thereby preventing an increase in number.

"Tommy," said the school teacher to Tommy Taddells, "what do you understand by the term 'high explosives'?" "Sky rockets, ma'am," replied Tommy.—Judge.

Crimsonbeak—"That alarm clock of mine went last night for the first time in a year." Yeast—"Why didn't it go before?" Crimsonbeak—"Well, because this is the first time I ever threw it at a cat."—Credit Lost.

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VAN DEMAN PAPERS**GATHERING AND STORING WINTER FRUITS.**

The time for gathering and storing fruits for winter use will soon be upon us. Every year we are learning a little more about the business and the last year has not been an exception. Indeed, I think we have learned more than usual during that time about this branch of the fruit business.

The lessons learned from the behavior of the fruit stored and exhibited from time to time at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., last year, should not be forgotten. Within the past year the United States Department of Agriculture has been carrying on an extensive system of experiments to determine the keeping qualities of apples and pears under varying conditions of the fruit and of storage.

When fruits are gathered too early there are several serious objections. One is that the flavor and general good quality is lowered. It takes sunshine and vital union with the tree to give the proper color and flavor. The experiments of the government officials of the division of pomology, the last season proved that both pears and apples that were gathered very early did not keep so well in cold storage as those that were allowed to remain longer on the trees. Barrel scald, which is a skin affection, finally developing into rot, is worse on early gathered apples than on those that were well colored on the trees. There were many cases of this kind in different lots of apples stored and afterwards exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo last year; especially from Illinois, Missouri and New York. I suppose the natural covering of wax, which is a protection against the entrance of diseases, must be deficient on immature fruit. That immature fruit lacks color we all agree. From these facts and reasons we learn, that we should leave our winter fruits on the trees as late as possible without going to the extreme of allowing them to get too ripe.

Another fact that has been brought out by rather recent experiments and careful observations is, that fruit to be put in cold storage should be hurried from the trees to the storage house. It keeps better afterwards for being on the trees a little late. Sample boxes of pears and apples were gathered off the same trees at different times. Some were stored at once and others were held outside the storage houses ten and twenty days. In every case the fruit stored immediately after gathering was in the best condition after several months. The storage checked the maturing and prolonged the keeping, while the time spent in ordinary temperatures before putting in cold storage had a maturing effect. Thus we learn, that not a day should be lost between gathering the winter fruit and the cold storage house.

The ordinary farmer or fruit grower, who does not use the cold storage house, but keeps his fruit in a cellar or some common fruit house, can apply the same principles, but in a more limited degree. He should allow his winter fruit to hang on the trees until it gets as fully matured as is safe, without endangering its keeping qualities and then put at once in the lowest and most even temperature that can be provided. Exposing it to warm and changeable air after gathering is sure to hasten its ripening and lessen its value. It would be better to pile winter apples on the ground and cover deeply with something that would keep out the heat, until cold weather, than to store in a warm cellar. The circulation of air is all right if it is cold air, but warm and changeable air is bad.

Sometimes one can provide good keeping conditions by opening the fruit house or cellar doors at night and shutting them early in the morning until cold weather comes on.

If the place where fruit is kept is damp it will hasten the germs of ripe rot into development. The cooler the place the moister it may be, but dry cold air is the best for keeping all kinds of winter fruits.

H. E. Van Deman.

The Man—"That cherry pie I ate here yesterday, nearly set me crazy." Walter—"Yes, sah, there were some wild cherries in it."—Indianapolis News.

Funniness—"You say the evening wore on. What did it wear?" Smart—"Why, the close of the day, of course."—University of Minnesota Punch Bowl.

Most of us make our incomes go so far that we never see them again.

Apple Shippers' Convention.

The convention of the National Association of Apple Shippers was held at Rochester, N. Y., August 7th, Walter Snyder, of Baltimore, presiding. C. C. Bell of Missouri, said that well conducted exhibitions of fruit were greatly to be desired, since they caused a demand for fruit. President McKinley has said that "expositions are the timekeepers of progress." They have the effect of bringing people together for the exchange of ideas. Expositions are showing the symptoms of degeneracy. Professional exhibitors would undertake, for pay, to get together any kind of exhibit and credit it to any locality that would pay liberally for so doing. Exhibitors also sometimes buy fruit in any market and exhibit it as coming from certain localities. A resolution was adopted throwing out all such fake exhibits. When an exhibit was made of Missouri apples, no apples grown elsewhere should be allowed to be shown.

Professor S. A. Beach, of the Geneva Experiment Station, reported on experiments of 100 varieties of apples in cold storage, to test the endurance of various varieties. Some of the fall varieties proved excellent keepers. Valuable tables were the result of this experiment which will be published by this helpful station. Professor Beach said that the chief use of cover crops in orchards was to retain moisture in the soil. The buds for next year are produced this year and they must have moisture if they are well nourished; in fact, the apple in all its stages requires moisture, and plenty of it.

C. H. Shafer, of Gasport, N. Y., has made careful tests in spraying. He discovered that spraying when in blossom resulted in destroying the blossoms. When sprayed with copper solution, and no poison, after the blossoms were a few days old, and then spraying with Bordeaux mixture some two weeks after the fruit set, good results follow. He showed one branch from an apple tree not sprayed, showing scabby fruit, also evidence of codling moth; while the tree branches sprayed were shown giving fine fruit in abundance. His examination through five days of an orchard in full bloom showed an absence of bees or other insects, proving that the bee is not necessary in fertilizing blossoms.

Professor Stinson, of Missouri, said there would probably be an average of 30 per cent. of a full crop of apples in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. For bitter rot he advises spraying the trees with copper sulphate and lime, and also with ammonical solution of copper. Some growers were using Bordeaux mixture. This disease sometimes develops after fruit has been barreled. He is experimenting further for a sure and safe remedy.

B. Newhall, of Chicago, said that careful packing and grading of fruit was essential especially for export. In Europe only well-to-do people eat apples, therefore, there is no demand for second-class fruit. People there who are able to buy fruit will pay almost any price for superior fruit, but will not buy common fruit at any price. He thought the quality of apples as grown to-day not so good as the quality of those grown twenty years ago.

If you are about to buy a farm do not fail to see it when the crops are growing, for the growing crops of hay, wheat, corn, oats, etc., will give you a better idea of its fertility and productiveness than you can secure in any other manner. Many farms are purchased during the winter, when it is impossible to decide whether the land is fertile or otherwise. Select land that is reasonably high and rolling in preference to low land. Ditching is expensive, and low land, one year or another is not so productive as higher land. See that the buildings are in good condition; it is cheaper to buy good buildings already erected than to erect them. For myself I would pay no attention to the condition of farm fences, since I would not have any fences upon my farm. If the farm has been rented for many years rest assured that its fertility has been partially exhausted. A farm that has been well fertilized, and well tilled by the owner himself, is worth much more money than even a good farm that has been reduced in fertility by poor farming.

A French farmer has made experiments which show that caterpillars avoid black objects, but are attracted in numbers by white.

The Arkansas Traveler says that a Missouri farmer figured it out one rainy day that he had walked 300 miles in cultivating one acre of corn. He thereupon sold his farm and moved to town, where he walked 600 miles to find a job.

Plant Some Grapes.

The farmer, as well as other country dwellers, should by all means plant grapes, enough at least to abundantly supply the wants of his own family, and, if he has enough so that he can occasionally give a basket to some less fortunate family, he will add to his own and others' happiness. The time was when great stress was laid on the exposure on which to plant the vineyard, but for our purpose anywhere will do; plant wherever most convenient, only be sure and plant. Plant young and thrifty vines, not over one year old. Don't let the nurserymen persuade you that a two-year-old vine is better, for it is not, and ten to one he will charge you more for the inferior two-year-old. Plant early in the fall if you can; if not, then as early in the spring as the ground will work properly. Plant in rows not closer than eight feet apart, and about the same distance in the row. Plant as deep as they stood in the nursery, or a little deeper.

Some of the best fruit land in the world—both as regards soil and climate—is found in the Ozark district, penetrated by the Frisco System. Ozark fruit has taken prizes at all the great expositions held in recent years. There is still a great deal of good land to be had at low prices in this section. A copy of "Fruit Farming Along the Frisco," will be mailed free to any address upon application to Bryan Snyder, Passenger Traffic Manager, Frisco System, Saint Louis.

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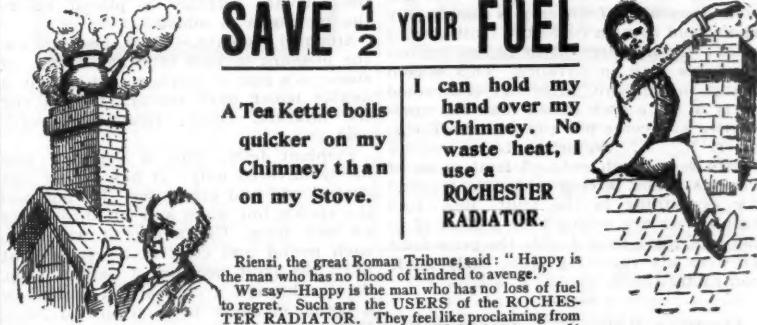
A Free Trial Package is Mailed To Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes to the farmer a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r, 313 North St., Adams, N. Y., giving the name of the dealer from whom you buy your paints. Mr. Rice will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

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The County Fair.

I want to see the apples all
A-shining in a row,
I want to see the pumpkins and
Their cheery golden glow,
I'm longing for the fragrant aisles
Of good old home-made cake,
And jars and jars of sweet things just
Like mother used to make,
And tho' you think me flighty and
Perhaps a little slow,
I'm longing for the county fair
Of twenty years ago.

For every one you ever knew
And lots besides, were there,
The aisles were strewn with sawdust and
The sunshine filled the air.
It smelled just like a circus and
A field of new-mown hay,
With happiness enough for all
And chunks to give away.
Perhaps I ain't progressing much,
But, anyway, I know
I'm longing for the county fair
Of twenty years ago.

—American Sportsman.

EDITORIAL CONTINUED.

Shall we contract our berries and other small fruits in advance? The large canning houses and syrup factories of Rochester, N. Y., send out agents during the winter, or early spring, offering to contract to purchase strawberries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, and other fruits, large and small, that they desire to use in their factories, long in advance of the ripening of the fruit. Surely at that early date the grower does not know what the market price will be, neither does the buyer, therefore, both buyer and seller take chances, but the buyer uniformly offers only a low price, therefore, in any event he is safe. It often happens that for some reason the fruit crop is remarkably short, and in such cases the fruit grower might be far better off to decline to contract his fruit in advance. This season many large fruit growers contracted early in the season to sell their red raspberries at 6 cents per quart to the Rochester, N. Y., factories. Later severe frosts very much reduced fruit crops of various kinds, giving a heavy demand for everything in the fruit line. Red raspberries are selling here now at 12 to 15 cents, more than double the price fruit growers are receiving from early made contracts.

Lightning Rods.—N. J. Bitner of Pa., asks Green's Fruit Grower whether an iron, tin or steel roof on a building protects it from lightning. No, such roofing will not protect a building from lightning unless the metal roof is connected with the moist earth through the conductor pipes, or by wires or rods which connect the metal roof with the moist earth at the base of the building. I have a metal roof on my house at Rochester, N. Y. There are two cast-iron pipes running through this metal roof and since these iron pipes are connected with the water works system of the city, which are very deep in the earth, I consider my building perfectly protected from lightning. There is an observatory on my house, higher than the main roof, also covered with metal. I placed a common iron rod upright over the top of this observatory, and to the end of the rod I have attached a coil of clothes line wire, which rests upon the metal roof of the observatory and then falls down and rests upon the metal roof of the main building, and the lower end of this wire I attached to the cast-iron water works pipe. Since iron is a good conductor of electricity and wood is not a good conductor, if the building is struck by lightning the charge would never pass from the metal roof and the metal rods to the wood working of the building, but would pass away to the ground doing no harm to the iron pipe. If your metal roof is connected with tin or iron conductor pipes, it would be easier for you to dig a hole at the base of each conductor pipe and bury in this hole an iron rod, one-half inch in diameter, connecting the top of the rod with the lower part of the conductor pipe, which usually reaches nearly to the ground. This would protect your house from lightning. Ordinary lightning rods are seldom set deep enough in the ground at the lower end to be effective, and the price paid for them is always excessive.

I am offering in Hannibal, N. Y., a vacant mill property admirably located for a cider and vinegar plant. Water power and 2 wheels; 4 acres land with barn, fruit trees, etc. Abundance of fruit nearby. Price only \$3,000. Write to-day. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Back issues of Green's Fruit Grower for sale, 10 copies postpaid for 10 cents. These are the former style, large pages. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Pieplant Recipes by E. J. Farrington, Cleveland, N. Y.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Pieplant is cheap and, when properly prepared, very palatable. With many housekeepers, however, the knowledge of its use is confined to pies and sauce. Below are given a number of receipts which will be pretty sure to find favor. If the pieplant is very sour boiling water should be poured over it after being cut, let stand for five or ten minutes and turn off. Less sugar will then be required. Pieplant can be used until frost destroys the foliage in fall.

Pieplant Wine.—The stalks should not be peeled, as they will add to the color. Cut into inch pieces, allow a cup of water to a pound of fruit and stew to a perfect pulp. Put into cheese cloth and press out the juice. Add a pound of sugar to each pint of juice; bring gradually to a scalding heat. Skim and let stand until lukewarm; then add a little yeast if desired. Give two days to ferment and then bottle and set away in a cool place.

Pieplant Meringue.—For this use half a pint of pieplant stewed. While it is boiling stir in a heaping teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with the yolks of two eggs, a cup of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. Place in a pudding dish and pour over it a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with two tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Set in the oven until nicely browned and serve cold. This receipt may also be used in making a pie by having ready a pie tin lined with a crust already baked, into which the pieplant mixture is placed before the meringue is added.

Steamed Pieplant.—Wash, peel and cut the pieplant in inch bits, add a cup of sugar to a pint of pieplant and cook in a double boiler until tender. Do not stir the mixture. Drain, steam and serve cold.

Pieplant Jelly.—This is a pretty and nicely flavored jelly. It has a pink tint that is odd and attractive. Do not peel the stalks, but wash and cut into pieces an inch long. Use a cup of water to each pound and cook at a gentle heat until the fruit becomes a perfect pulp. Strain through a cheesecloth and allow a pound of sugar to each pint of juice. Do not put in the sugar until the juice has boiled twenty minutes, then stir until the sugar is dissolved. When the syrup is thick turn into glasses and seal when cool. Pieplant may be dried in summer for use in winter. Cut into inch lengths, put in a stew pan and cover with sugar. Use no water. Heat until the sugar is dissolved then spread on plates and dry. When dry put away in a dry place and in winter use the same as fresh fruit for sauce, pies, etc. A variation from the ordinary pie may be made by adding a cupful of raisins, which greatly improves the flavor.

The Carolinas alone send North every winter 12,000,000 quarts of strawberries. California pours across its borders little less than 200,000,000 pounds of fresh fruits. New York alone absorbs each winter 4,000,000 packages of Southern vegetables.

But these only supply a part of the demand. Long distance railroad trains are delayed by winter storms. The rich man's market must be independent of accidents like that.

Then, also, even the season of the South has its limitations. It cannot supply all that is needed when the Northern season is over. So science comes to the rescue. By its aid man has now deliberately set at defiance all the laws which govern the seasons of growth.

You can have strawberries in June or November or March—any month at all now. You can have summer cream all the year around, asparagus or new peas when you will.

One quart of navy beans, one cup of canned tomatoes, one-half teacupful of barley, two small onions, one small cupful of good milk. Parboil the beans, add the barley and enough boiling water to keep from burning. Boil slowly until beans and barley are tender; chop onions fine and add with tomatoes. Cook until the onions are soft. Add salt and pepper, and last of all the milk. Let it get very hot (not boil) and serve immediately with hot crackers or pulled bread that has been reheated in oven.—This for bean soup without meat.

Mental science is all right for heart-aches and things like that, but it has to take to the woods when it meets a good old-fashioned case of rheumatism.

It doesn't occur to many women that it is easier for the man who doesn't live in the same house with them to pay them compliments than the one who does.—New York Press.

Mr. Bok's Advice on Marriage.

A young woman recently wrote to the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, asking: "What have you to say, squarely and fairly, to a young man of twenty-one who is about to marry?" In the October Journal Mr. Bok uses a page for his answer. Its salient points are these: that a man should make the woman of his choice his chum, as well as his wife; that he should show her the highest consideration, as well as love her; that he should remember that he owes his wife to her mother, and treat his mother-in-law with respect, at least; that he should keep his wife informed as to his income; that he should give her a regular allowance and that he should have his life insured in her favor. And above all, that when a young man marries he must remember that he leaves a world of self and enters into a world of another and self.

Beat three eggs, add 4 tbsp. sugar, 1-4 ssp. salt, spk. nutmeg and 2 1-4 c milk. Strain into plates lined with paste. Bake in quick oven at first, then decrease the heat. When a knife blade comes out clean the custard is cooked.—This for custard pie.

City Sportsman.—Have you seen anything worth shooting at around here?

Farmer—Well, no; not till you came.—Somerville Journal.

A good orchard on a farm will do more to sell the farm than any other thing of like cost.

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than the regular subscription price. When more than one publication besides the FRUIT GROWER is wanted, send list of papers wanted and we will furnish the price for the same. We cannot send sample copies of any paper except our own. Requests for others must be sent direct to the office of the paper wanted.

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It costs nothing to try this remedy once, and if you desire to continue its use, it will cost you only twelve cents a week. It does not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it; that is all I ask. It cures everybody, young or old.

If you feel bearing down pains as from approaching danger, pain in the back and bowels, creeping fancies and faintness, or if you are suffering from any treatment and full instructions. Like myself thousands have been cured by it. I send it in a plain envelope.

Mothers and Daughters will learn of a simple family remedy, which quickly and thoroughly cures female complaints of every nature. It saves worry and expense and the unpleasantness of having to reveal your condition to others. Vigor, health and happiness result from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies in your neighborhood, who know and will testify that this family remedy cures all troubles peculiar to their sex, strengthens the whole system and makes healthy and strong women. Write to-day, as this offer may not be made again.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 55, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

Our Correspondence.

EXPERIENCE WITH PEACH SEED, ETC.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—We have had little or no experience planting two year old peach pits, or in fact one year old peach pits, as we do not grow fruit trees. But nurserymen who grow peaches tell us that they have as good success with two year old as with one year old peach pits; in fact very many prefer the two year old. They bed them out early in the fall or late summer, and in that way get a good stand. Of course like all other seeds, they get failures at times.

We raise ornamental trees and shrubs from seeds very largely—in fact we have from 20 to 25 acres devoted entirely to this business, and our experience is that you can never tell positively what you are going to get from the seeds, no matter how good they appear to be, nor the exact germinating power. The seeds may appear to be in perfect condition, in fact to be full of germinating power, and the conditions after planting may be such as to entirely destroy the vitality of the seeds. Again seeds will sometimes lay in the ground for two years and in the best condition, and will come up and make a full stand the second year. We remember an experience about five years ago with Myrobalan plum seed. The first year not 10 per cent. germinated, and the seeds were still in such good condition that we concluded to carry them over in the beds. We did so, and the second year we got an excellent stand, in fact there were too many seedlings in the bed, and they came up so thickly that we did not get any much heavier than second class.—Subscriber.

Albert Reis, of Richland, county, Wis., writes Green's Fruit Grower, that there are growing in his immediate vicinity, over ten thousand apple trees, which have received good cultivation, spraying, etc. These orchards blossomed profusely, but the fruit did not set heavily upon the trees. The prospect now is, for a medium crop of apples. The crop of apples through other portions of Wisconsin, is about the same as in this country.

F. J. Creasey, Payette, Idaho, asks Green's Fruit Grower for suggestions for making an ice box, large enough to hold fifteen bushels of fruit, and to keep food for the family.

In reply, I will say that this request is, in effect, simply for instructions for making a refrigerator. This is what the box he refers to would amount to, since nothing but a refrigerator would answer the purpose. Not every mechanic can make a refrigerator. It must be well constructed; must have one or more air spaces, tightly and closely fitted, so as to cut off the contents of the box from the outside temperature, made similar to those cold storage houses that are intended to be frost proof, since to be frost proof is, in a sense, heat proof. The ice

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Not by the knife or the barbarous, burning plaster, but by soothing, balmy Oils. Not a late discovery but successfully used for the past eight years. More successful than all other treatments combined. Convincing books sent free to those interested. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Box 325, Indianapolis, Ind. (The originators of the Oil Cure).

Casing a Watch.

How Ordinary Watch Works May Be Made More Efficient and How Finer Ones May Be Preserved.

Ordinary watch works may generally be made effective timekeepers by careful and strong casing. The finest grades of watch works require very strong casing to protect their delicate mechanism. The best of all cases for either class is the James Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Case.

This is a gold case stiffened in the center with a plate of hard metal to prevent it getting thin and weak and bending down on the works, as a gold case does after a few years' wear.

The outside plate of gold is very heavy, much more than is ever worn from a solid gold case and much more than can be worn off in a third of a century's hard service.

Jewelers everywhere keep a full stock of these elegant cases—they have sold more than 7,000,000 of them in the last 35 years. Ask your dealer to see them, or for the book showing why a Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Case is better than a solid gold case, write to the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.

should be stored in a chamber above the product to be preserved, and the tray on which the ice rests must be perforated so that the cold air from the ice can ascend to the bottom of the box. Then the doors must also have one or more air spaces, and must be made to fit tightly.

I advise you to take an ordinary refrigerator as a sample of what your refrigerator should be, and follow the method of construction of the refrigerator. Butchers have a small room about the size you desire for storing meat, cooled by ice, therefore you might get an idea of the way to build your room by visiting your butcher, and learning what arrangements he has and his method of construction. This idea of an ice box or room in which ice is stored, and in which fifteen bushels or more fruit can be placed, is a valuable one, and I am glad my subscriber has made the suggestion. Such a box or room would be very helpful to fruit growers for storing berries and other perishable fruits, or for many other purposes, and should be constructed without much expense.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: A word about grass culture. The early spring was cold and dry so that fertilizer was not as effective as it would have been, in fact, later on we had plenty of rain but it was yet too cold. Even up to the present moment corn and other crops in this section are very backward so that many fields of corn at the present moment stand not more than fifteen inches high.

My field contains 145-8 acres on which I used \$208 worth of fertilizer. The total product was 128,874 pounds drawn into the barn in 66 loads, the heaviest of which was 3,445 pounds, the lightest 1,355 pounds, and the average weight per load 1,952 pounds. The cost per ton of hay on the best land was \$4.00 delivered in the barn and the average cost per ton in the barn was \$5.00. The lightest weight per acre was 4,914 pounds and the heaviest 13,672 pounds. I use 500 pounds to the acre of fertilizer made of one-third each bone, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda for the first crop and half as much for the second crop, and I fertilize every crop. My best 7-8 of an acre, seeded down 12-12 years, has cut over 102 tons from the one seeding. For a few years past I have used the Double Action Cutaway Harrow for intensely cultivating the soil and for many years I have never sown any grass seed with any other crop. I long since found out that when I wanted to raise a crop of corn or any kind of grain, or any other crop, it was better for me to sow it by itself, and when I wanted to sow grass also sow it by itself. Red Top and Timothy in equal proportions produces 11-2 tons more to the acre than when Timothy is sown by itself. A proper stand can never be obtained when these English grasses are sown with other crops. I have found that intense cultivation was absolutely necessary to succeed in the cultivation of any crop, and particularly grass.—George M. Clark, Conn.

Water-Core Apples.—The old home orchard would have been incomplete without its water-core apples. How we enjoyed them, as boys! We did not care a fig what freak of nature made the fruit of certain well-known trees watercores, or whether such apples would ship or not. They were good to eat, that was enough. They were all warmed through by the hot September sun, and delicious to our taste, almost, as frozen apples. The writer remembers especially one sweet apple tree, the fruit of which was so intensely water-cored that it seemed almost like a peeled orange.

Those old time varieties, Mr. Green, call them oddities, if you prefer, seem to have little place to-day. We do not find them in our catalogue list. But why should we not? Why should not fruit growers take advantage of, and develop this tendency of nature? Of course, such apples would probably always be of transient value. But so are many of our most appetizing fruits. I want to speak a good word for the old time water-core apple, or for what it might become under skillful management.—J. Ware Butterfield, Topeka, Kas.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—A word about plum trees. I am now on my fourth year in the cultivation of a plum orchard of 1,423 trees. I am trying to find out whether fruit can be grown successfully without the aid of any fertilizer except that which can be obtained from intense cultivation. Three years

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APPLES

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and ready to gather in there's nothing equal to the BUTLER CART

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For Spraying Trees

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It drives the spraying solution into every crevice, completely covers the surface. Nothing escapes it. No ladders required. Saves labor. Don't bother about the price—it pays its own cost. Other uses are for whitewashing and cold water painting, in which work it will do the work of 20 men with brushes.

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CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

trimming, etc., and you have \$300, and multiply this by two and you have \$600 as the value of your trees. Very likely the trees might be worth \$700 or \$1,000. You see it is not easy for me to state what the trees would be worth since it would depend on how vigorous they are and how desirable your locality is for the kinds of fruit planted.—Editor G. F. G.

ABOUT CHERRIES.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Referring to yours of the 30th ult. received in Colonel Brackett's absence, I would say that the Lambert cherry impresses us as a valuable variety. Its usefulness is, of course, greatly increased if it proves as hardy as you think it. It is of brighter color than "Bing," and therefore rather more attractive.

"Black Russian" cherry which you refer to is unknown to us here. There are a number of very dark German and Russian cherries. Possibly the name "Black Russian" has been applied to one of these. "Downer's Late" is an excellent late sweet cherry. "Centennial," as I have seen it, is not superior to "Napoleon," its supposed parent, in any important particular.

Yours very truly,

Acting Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture.

Marking Tools.—An excellent manner of marking tools, says P. H. Jacobs, to clean the place to be marked, cover with a thin layer of beeswax, mark the name in the wax with a sharp instrument, cutting through to the iron or steel. Then fill the lines marked with nitric acid, allowing it to stand as long as desired, washing it off with water. The edges of the wax may be raised to form a basin and the acid poured into the basin, as it will then go down to the metal through the lines marked. We mark tools by painting a part of each handle red. This makes the spade, shovel, etc., conspicuous, if found elsewhere than at home.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

Many years ago, wishing to visit the place of my birth and scenes of my childhood, and hear and know of those so well remembered, I spend several happy days in the towns of Henrietta and Rush, N. Y. Among others that I visited was an aged woman we had always called Aunt Polly Martin, and the lesson learned from her can never be effaced from my memory. She had broken her hip by a fall some years before. I found her a widow at her old home, in a wheel chair doing much of her work cheerfully moving about the house and yard, even caring for part of her garden. Not a murmur or complaint was heard. She retained an interest in old friends, had kept in touch with passing events, and had a kind word for all. As we parted with her at her door I could but look back and won-

der that one so afflicted remained so cheerful and hopeful. Many times during passing years her face was in my memory. Was it prophetic? And now that I am even more crippled perhaps than she, her example cheers me on my way, and I ask, "may not her mantle fall on me?"—Written for Green's Fruit Grower and Dedicated to the surviving family of the late Mrs. John Martin, by L. C. J.

The same lady writes Green's Fruit Grower as follows: The money I have received from contributions is appreciated, and carries my thoughts back to childhood when going to school after a shower and watching my bare footprints in the soft mud I discovered two bright ten-cent pieces in the wagon rut. It was a happy day for me and my hand went often into my pocket to know if my coins were safe. There are many wants which I have now to deny myself and yet my needs are satisfied. My husband has suffered from poor health for twelve years and, with a rented farm, it is a trial to sit in my wheel chair and see things go at loose ends, and yet I do not fret about it before my family. I am happy in that my health is good, and though a cripple, with my wheel chair and good right hand, and the help of my husband to things out of my reach, I can do the work for us two, keep my rooms in fine order, do all of our sewing, some fancy work and attend to the flowers and garden.

The Editor of Green's Fruit Grower desires to know what readers think of such heroic work as this from a woman somewhat advanced in age, who goes about all day long in a wheel chair, not able to leave this chair, doing various kinds of work uncomplainingly.

STRAWBERRIES AT GREEN'S FRUIT FARM.

Reported by E. H. B.

We are not strawberry specialists by any means, but grow several acres, first to supply our patrons with plants, and secondly, for the fruit crop. In our fruiting fields we had twenty-two varieties, but we are still of the opinion that four to six varieties at most is all that is needed for successful cropping. Each season finds us dropping some varieties and adding others, as we have others to please as well as ourselves.

Corsican, Jessie and Brandywine are still with us and likely to stay; they are all very strong in plant and well adapted to our soil. Senator Dunlap comes in for a heap of good words this season and must be added to the selected list. It is early and a good yielder of berries of fine appearance and quality. We picked it with early Van Deman and the pickings held out nearly to the end of the strawberry picking season. Clyde, as reported before, is an immense cropper and if we could say lots of other good things about that variety it would be nice, but it has its drawbacks and we forbear. Glen Mary on account of the strong plant, large fruit, good crop and a tendency to give pickings when many other good varieties have finished, is a noble variety, although careful picking is needed on account of the green end, or unripe underside which is often noted. Rochester Seedling will not disappoint any who have planted it for a canning berry. It is a rampant grower and very productive, a bright colored tart berry of not over medium size. Texas is a variety fruited this season by us for the first time. It was introduced by a leading strawberry culturist in the South and comes highly recommended. We regret to say that being very early the severe frosts in May nipped 85 per cent. of the blossoms, so that it is impossible to pass upon it fairly. The foliage is healthy and there were some berries of good size. We have planted a fair sized patch as we believe, on account of its earliness, it will prove valuable. And why go into the good points or defects of the other thirteen or fourteen varieties fruited? Marshall, on account of its large, dark, good quality berries has its many friends; Van Deman and Excelsior, on account of earliness; Bubach for its yield of large fruit; Bennett, Bush Cluster, Bismarck, Iowa Queen, McKinley, Rough Rider, Seaford, Springfield Beauty, Sunshine, one valuable for its beauty of fruit, another for its lateness, and others for some special point that is liked by the grower. Sample, as grown by a neighbor here (we have young plants but none of fruiting age), is worthy of note. It appears to be noticeably productive, and bears out the good words said for it by planters in every way.

When the picking had opened up we discovered that there would be a goodly crop, and more boxes were hurriedly ordered. June 17th the pickers were started, Senator Dunlap largely comprising the 368 quarts first gathered. These sold readily at 12c per quart. Nothing will pay the strawberry grower so well as to set liberally of a good early variety. After picking once commenced we had no interruptions until July 4th, 5th and 6th. We had unusually favorable weather, cool on picking days and showers on the off days or nights. But commencing with July 4th three days of bad strawberry weather took charge of the fields and ruined 50 to 100 bushels. May 10th and 11th we gazed sorrowfully over the fields, and came to the conclusion that the crop was done for, and yet we harvested nearly 16,000 quarts of as fine berries as ever went into the market, and lost, as noted above, at least fifty bushels. We notice by other reports that we are not the only one that came to the wrong conclusion away back in May. The returns from the sale of this season's pickings were just about the same as those from last season's picking, when we picked about 2,000 more quarts. Fruiting a field of strawberries for three seasons is not often done, but we are holding over a field of Corsican and one of Jessie for fourth crop. These two varieties are wonderfully strong and healthy growers, and a three year patch of them generally looks in as good condition as a one year patch of any other variety. We, perhaps, should say that generally we do not advise holding fields over for a fourth, or even a third crop, and if very weedy we turn under after two crops; but certain varieties on certain soils give such excellent results, have a way of keeping down weeds, always looking healthy and strong, and this is why we are going to test our good friends Corsican and Jessie in these special instances. Our friends in the South often turn under the beds after the first crop. We cannot afford to do this.

Life must hold both joy and sorrow, Smile to-day and smile to-morrow; Let the future all be gay, Leave the tears to yesterday.

—Washington Star.

CRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, INSTANTANEOUSLY. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Contains no poisons and is not sticky or greasy. "Walnutta" Hair Stain will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. Price 60 cents a bottle, postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a sample bottle postpaid for 20c. PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 12, St. Louis, Mo.

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The treatment is so simple, mild and effectual that it will not interfere with your work or occupation. Thousands and thousands of letters are being received from grateful persons from all parts of the world who have been cured by the use of this remedy. The first package is free, send for it—send to-day. I am the author and publisher of this book, and am its enthusiastic advocate and friend. With it I will send literature of interest and value. Do not neglect this opportunity to get cured yourself and be in a position to advise ailing friends.

Consider well the above offer and act upon it at once. It is made in the sincere hope of aiding you and spreading the knowledge of a beneficial boon to sufferers.

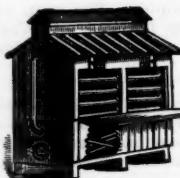
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The Standard Washer possesses several new and valuable features. The Double Rotary Motion gives twice the motion of any other washer. A good solid place for the wringer, which does not have to be removed while the washer is being operated. The tub turns in one direction while the upper disk rotates in the opposite direction at the same time. The Standard Washer has great leverage, which, with ball bearings, reduces the power required to operate to the minimum. Will wash a tub full of clothes perfectly clean in a few minutes, and an ordinary family wash in an hour.

No harsh rubbing, hence little wear on the clothes. Will not tear the finest fabric.

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Ninety-seven per cent. of all Washers sent out, entirely on approval, are accepted. & A Record Unsurpassed.

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Some time ago I bought a Wiard Standard Washing Machine on condition that if it did not give perfect satisfaction, I would not keep it. Well, I still have it, and would not do without the machine if it cost three times the price paid for it. It does away entirely with the "Old Wash Board," and sore hands, from rubbing the clothing, and last, but not least, it allows the washing to be done without being over the steam inhaling filthy, polluted air for half-days at a time.

Anyone that wants a good reliable Washer, one that works easy and washes clean, then get the Wiard's Standard.

DR. C. A. STULTZ.

33 Clark Street, BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 9th, 1902.
I am using one of your machines, it washes complete in every respect. My husband is a stone mason, consequently I have given it a good test. I have no use for a rub board, and can recommend it to anyone needing a machine. Any lady can operate it.

MRS. JOHN S. ROBERTS.

WATERFORD, N. Y., May 9, 1902.
Have used your Standard Washer five days each week since September last and find it gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. None that I ever saw can compare with it, and I have tried them all.

MRS. C. ADAMS.

Easy Monthly Payments or a Substantial Discount for Cash.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS.
THE WIARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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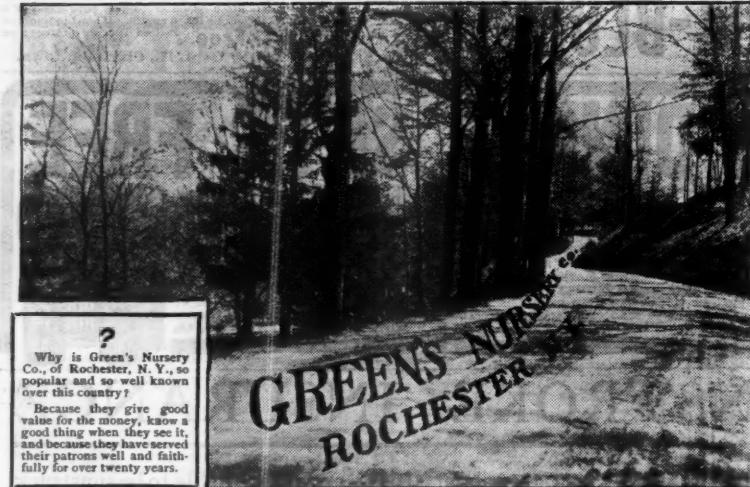
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Because they give good value for the money, know a good thing when they see it, and because they have served their patrons well and faithfully for over twenty years.

STEEL TRUSS AUTOMATIC LADDER.

Either extension or single length. Lightest, strongest, handiest for farmers about buildings, for stacking, etc. Also with pointed upper section for fruit gathering. Side rails of selected, straight grained wood, reinforced by high carbon steel wire in groove at back. Raised and lowered from ground by a rope. Automatically locks or releases itself at any height. Each ladder tested and warranted. Agents wanted.

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BUY AT FACTORY PRICES and save the wholesalers and retailers profits. This cut is exact size of our 75c. strong knife. To start you we will send one for 48c.; 5 for \$2, postpaid. Best 7-in. shears, 6c. This knife and shears, \$1. Ladies' 2-blade pearl 35c. Sample hollow ground, 8c. Sample razors, 1c. Sample razors, with strop, for \$1.00 postpaid. Send for 8-page free list and "How to use a Razor."

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643 A St.,
Toledo, Ohio.

The Mosquito.

In the marshes where the bullfrog sings his mellow serenade, In the swamps where booms the bittern in the gloomy cypress shade And the cheerful alligator lurks within the everglade;

In the cistern, where rain water pours and trickles down the spout; On stagnant pools, in grasses, and 'most everywhere about, The bloodthirsty mosquito from the egg is hatching out.

And once hatched, he comes among us with his pesky little bill, And he settles on our persons, very much against our will, And, inserting his proboscis, he proceeds at once to drill.

So he breaks our summer slumbers, robs us of our needed rest; So he drives us from our porches, where the vines doth infest, And he spoils the fun of fishing, does this sanguinary pest.

— Lewiston Evening Journal.

Close Sorting.

Contrary to the practice in some sections the buyers here sort and pack the fruit themselves, says Stockman and Farmer. No grower is allowed to do the work unless he ships his own fruit. If you had had your fruit gone over by these professional packers and knew that they left every small, wormy or defective apple, often amounting to 50 per cent. of the crop, you would have hard work to believe the stories annually printed about the small specimens in the middle of the barrel. They turn each apple over separately and reject it if it is poor. The seconds all go to the evaporator and bring now 40 cents per 100 pounds. A man who would find fault with a barrel of apples packed by a Tompkins county buyer would starve his mother. The pile left behind in most orchards is larger than the one taken, and sets the owners thinking, but the whole thing is forgotten when the time for applying the remedy arrives. The few who are real fruit growers do not have such losses and some of them have been offered an advance of 50 cents per barrel.

The time has come when a man must be a professional fruit grower to make any money, and the days when farmers could get a profit from an orchard without cost or care are numbered.

Near large cities the farmer has many city friends (?), especially in the summer season, and more especially where there is a variety of fruit. Some of these city friends rarely ever meet their farmer friends unless they are sure there is a good yield of fruit. A Baltimore county farmer, who has a notably good peach orchard was walking along Baltimore street one afternoon, when a man crossed hurriedly from the other side and warmly greeted him. He remarked how glad he was to see him and inquired after each member of the family, and ended up with: "Wife, daughter and I have been intending to come out and spend Saturday night and Sunday with you, and"—"Never mind," bluntly interrupted the farmer, "we're not entertaining summer fruit friends this summer. We've cut all such from our list. We got plenty of good all-around friends that know us all the year, that invite us in during the winter and entertain us, so wife and I have agreed to prune out our ripe-fruit visitors; so you needn't come out." The farmer turned and walked on. He explained to the friend with him: "That man and his wife have been out and stayed two or three days every year just when we were the most busy, so I concluded he might as well buy some fruit."—Baltimore Sun.

Peaches, and that delicious and delicately flavored fruit, the nectarine, contain quite a small quantity of sugar, and this, coupled with the fact of the tenderness of the pulp, makes them suitable for the gouty and diabetic. There can be no doubt that the juice of sound, ripe, fruit is an ideal means of assuaging the intense thirst of hot weather—cooling, refreshing, and of an agreeable flavor. It is a common experience that the more a person drinks to satisfy the demands of thirst in hot weather the worse he feels. The temptation is to gulp down huge quantities of fluid, with the result that excessive perspiration sets in, and a very uncomfortable and unrelieved feeling follows. On the other hand, a judicious amount of sound, ripe, juicy fruit, whilst containing all the water necessary to assuage thirst, would lead to no such distress, and would exercise other healthy effects on the bodily functions.

Briggs—"What was it that first prompted you to make love to Miss Goldstack?"

Griggs—"I wanted to prove to my own satisfaction that I could really love her in spite of her great wealth."—Life.

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